THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

VOL. XVI., NO. 4753 PORTSMOUTH, N. H., MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1900, PRICE 2 CENTS

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SUNDRIES in larger variety and at lower prices than ever.

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Now is the time to buy HARNESSES; we have a few at low prices. They will be higher.

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HERALD GIVE BEST RESULTS

Try [illegible] and Be [illegible]nced.

BAD ACCIDENT ON Y. H. & B. RAILROAD.

Passenger and Baggage Cars go Into The York River.

ONLY TWO MEN HURT---ONE VERY BADLY.

Train Broke Apart Just After it Had Crossed the Bridge.

Wrecking Train and Surgeons Gone From This City to Assist---Only Nine Passengers and all Escape Serious Injuries.

The first accident of any consequence to happen on the York Harbor & Beach railroad since the line was put into operation, occurred at the bridge over the York river, just this side of the York Harbor station, this morning. A passenger car and a baggage car are now at the bottom of the York river. Nine passengers were on the car at the time of the accident. The names of all cannot be learned at the present writing Two men were hurt, one of them very badly. The damage to the rolling stock will be heavy.

The injured are:

Fred Emery, Boston, both legs crushed, head gashed and otherwise hurt.

Cyrus Smith, residence not known, wrist badly hurt and he is seriously shaken up.

The train left this city at 7.30 this morning, the trip being the first regular to be run over the road, today being the opening day of the season on the line.

The train was made up of a passenger car and five freight and baggage cars. The train was in charge of Conductor Parsons of this city. The engineer was M. E. Stone and the fireman was H. S. Billings of Kittery Point. The train had just before crossed the bridge and was pulling into the York Harbor station, when it broke apart between the fifth and sixth cars on the forward end.

It is a down grade from the York Harbor station to the bridge over York river. Just after the train had crossed the bridge the draw tender opened the draw to admit the tug H. A. Mathes of this city with a tow up the river.

The draw had swung wide open when the coupling pin between the cars snapped and the section that had broken away begun to back toward the bridge. In some manner three of the cars were stopped before they could plunge into the river, but the passenger car and the combination baggage car, the two rear cars, got beyond the control of the trainmen, backed out on the bridge and went into the draw.

The passenger coach went to the bottom of the river and rolled over on its side and the combination car went down on its end and is now in this position near the passenger car.

Both cars are of course wrecked. The bridge is smashed in the vicinity of the draw. The tug Mathes had just passed through when the cars fell into the river and it is fortunate for the crew that it had.

Word of the accident was at once telegraphed to this city and a special train was sent over the line to bring the wounded back, it was understood. In the meantime the wrecking train was gotten in readiness to go to the scene of the accident and while it was waiting on the siding here the ambulance was sent to the depot and Drs. Heffenger, Lance and Cheever were summoned to be on hand at the arrival back of the special

For some reason, the injured were not brought on the train, and as soon as it arrived here the physicans were ordered to board the train for York. They were also told that Drs. Hawkes, Smith and Cook of York were at the wreck.

Emery was brought to this city and taken to the Cottage hospital in the ambulance and was accompanied by the the Portsmouth physicians. It was understood that his leg would have to be amputated. He is otherwise hurt, but stood the trip as well as could be expected.

A probable terrible loss of life was prevented by one of the passengers turning around in his seat when the train broke apart and seeing the open draw of the bridge he shouted, "For God's sake, jump for your lives.

His advice was quickly followed and before the car reached the open draw all of the men were able to jump.

Emery is employed as an agent of the road and went over this morning with a lot of supplies to be distributed along the line. He moved his family from York the past winter and was employed as a fireman at the navy yard during the winter months.

The wrecking train went over this afternoon to clear the track. It was in charge of Foreman James Corey and a large gang of men will be set to work.

ANDERSON THEATRE CO.

The great play The World, with its wealth of magnificent scenery, will be the opening attraction of the above company, which opens a week's engagement at Music hall this evening. This grand old play will be followed by others of equal merit. The company carries a vast amount of special scenery, and our theatre going people are assured perfect productions. Prices, 10, 20, 30 cents.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

FILIPINOS ARE TEMPERATE.

Drunkenness Among The Natives In Manila Almost Unknown.

THEY LIKE TO GAMBLE AND DELIGHT IN COCK FIGHTS.

Sanitary Officers Are Doing a Good Job In Cleaning Cavite.

NAVAL STATION,
CAVITE, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
March 12, 1900.

The sanitary officers are doing a thorough job in cleaning up Cavite, but the worst features they have to contend with are the Chinamen, who huddle together and are filthy in the extreme. They have been rushed into the police courts and fined, and now a good part of them have been locked out of their houses. It is hoped that this will teach them to obey the sanitary laws, and especially at this time when the plague has broken out in Manila. The government officials are working hard and will stop at no line to stamp out this epidemic. Fifty-eight of the Celestials were absent the next day from the yard looking for new quarters. There has been a wonderful improvement made in Cavite during the past year in the sanitary way.

The Filipinos have not been noted for their clean quarters, but they are so far ahead of the Chinese residents that they are not to be mentioned until the former get through the disinfectant act.

The natives who have lived in and around Manila the past year have begun to realize that it is for their best interests to make friends with the Americans. They know, since the occupation of their island, that they have been employed steadily by Americans at wages that they had never hoped to have received before in their life and that they have been treated with the greatest kindness and consideration, and that the more we lived with them the better we liked them.

The natives also remember the abuse and ill treatment given them by the former occupants of the island, and the continual attempt to starve them into complete servitude. Today those that work always have sufficient money to keep themselves comfortable in their own poverty stricken way, and some of them must be able occasionally to put something away in an old sock or hand kerchief for a rainy day.

The Filipinos are not a nation of drunkards whatever their shortcomings In the six months the writer has passed here he has never seen a Filipino drunk, or one that has had any appearance of it. One of the clerks called my attention to an item in the police records of Manila a few days ago of a fine imposed on a native for being drunk, and spoke of it as being the first time he had read any like occurrence.

But they are inveterate gamblers, and are always ready to wager their hard-earned pesos on the turn of the cock fight and cards.

But there is another class of Filipinos that night and day are creeping up on the lone sentries stationed here and there, and by the swift blow of the bolo are murdering our American boys in such numbers that make our list of killed in battle look small indeed. One in authority has told the writer that he did not dare to tell him the number of men he has lost this way inside of a month. It certainly seems that it was time to make an example of some of the murderers in the section where the deeds are committed, even if we had to step over the line of civilization, surround these localities—drive the women and children into the woods—send home report of an engagement where every native in the town was killed, and then burn the town. Harsh method, sure, and few innocents perish, but something will have to be done and right quickly. The bad natives can change from red-handed murderers to "Amigos" and with bows and smiles make the American think he's friendly when he has his bolo buried near by, awaiting the next lone victim. But enough of blood.

JULIAN F. TRASK.

Diphtheria, sore throat, croup. Instand relief, permanent cure. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. At any drug store.

ACROSS THE RIVER

Brief Notes From Kittery Gathered for Herald Readers Today.

At the invitation of the pastor, Rev. George C. Andrews of the Second Methodist church, Riverside Lodge of Odd Fellows and York Rebekah lodge attended special services. The organizations met at their halls and marched to the church in bodies. There was almost a full attendance of the members. The sermon was appropriate to the founding of Odd Fellowship and in connection with the work of the orders.

The steamer Mystic carried away hre rudder post on one of the morning trips, today and the steamer Howell was put on the route instead.

Miss May Brown is ill at her home at the lower foreside.

Mr. Fred Bradbury and family were visitors in town on Sunday.

Miss Annie Boardman returned home Saturday afternoon after passing the winter in the south.

Mrs. E. C. Hall is very ill.

There was no preaching at the Second Christian church on Sunday evening, owing to the absence of the pastor in Pennsylvania.

The electric cars were well filled on all the trips Sunday and the beaches and the woods along the line of the road had many visitors.

Paymaster Henry C. Bicknell of the Portsmouth, Kittery & York railway company, who recently resigned, will leave for Peoria, Ill., on Tuesday morning. His family will remain in Kittery for the summer months. The best wishes of a host of friends he has made since he came to Kittery will follow him.

Rev. and Mrs. William Wood, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Carr at Kittery Depot, have returned to Boothbay Harbor.

William Bowman, who recently had his leg amputated at the Cottage hospital in Portsmouth, is recovering even more rapidly than his physician anticipated. He will be able to return to his home soon. The place where his leg was amputated has nearly healed.

YORK.

A meeting of the Old York Historical and Improvement society was held Saturday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. J. Newton Perkins. Preliminary arrangements for converting the old jail into a historical museum were made, and work will be inaugurated at once. It is hoped that the citizens of York will co-operate with this society in order that a large amount of valuable matter may be loaned. All books, records, etc., relative to the early history of the town will be particularly acceptable and all articles of antique furniture, plate china, household implements are desired. It is the object of the society to display the relics thus loaned in the rooms of the old jail thus making an attractive museum, similar to those of Nantucket, Deerfield, Salem, and other historic towns.

Special town meeting today.

Mrs. George A. Marshall was called to Dorchester last week to attend the funeral of her uncle, Capt. Henry Tarpey. The deceased had many relatives in York and Cape Neddick.

A large number are planning to attend the opening dance at St. Aspinquid park next Wednesday evening, the 3rd inst.

Joseph Hobbs of Kittery spent Sunday in York.

Tuesday afternoon at the Christian parsonage all the household effects of Rev. T. G. Moses will be sold at auction.

Mrs. George Lambert of Kittery was the guest of relatives in town Sunday.

GREENLAND.

GREENLAND, April 30.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brackett were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Lamphrey of North Hampton yesterday afternoon.

Stephen and Albert Evans of York were visitors in town on Sunday.

Mr and Mrs. William E. Pierce of Portsmouth were visitors in town, Sunday.

The services at both local churches were quite largely attended Sunday.

Bicycle enthusiasts were quite numerous in this town yesterday.

Charles H. Brackett is making a visit in Amesbury and vicinity today.

Some few mayflower parties were seen searching the pastures yesterday.

The painters completed their work on the buildings of Hon. J. S. H. Frink today.

The roads in Newington are very rough, especially between Greenland and the Plains.

Work among the sporting circles is very quiet at present.

Frank D. Wentworth was a visitor in Newington Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Charles Badger is soon to have a carload of pressed hay for sale at the Greenland Village station.

Master Edwin Brackett has taken the Sunday Globe route here and is anxious to deliver papers to all every Sunday morning.

Miss Carrie Barsantee, who has been visiting her sister in Medford, returned home, Saturday afternoon.

PHŒNIX.

OFFICERS APPOINTED.

The following officers of the Boys' brigade of the Y. M. C. A. were appointed on Sunday by Secretary Teague:

First Lieutenant, Hazen Caswell;
Second Lieutenant, John Hardy;
First Sergeant, William Shannon;
Second Sergeant, Frank W. Randall.

The other sergeant and the corporals will be selected on Wednesday evening next by vote of the company.

The horse attached to the delivery wagon of J. True Davis ran away on Market street Saturday evening, but was stopped before any damage had been done.

From Washington

How a Little Boy Was Saved.

Washington, D. C.—"When our boy was about 16 months old he broke out with a rash which was thought to be measles. In a few days he had a swelling on the left side of his neck and it was decided to be mumps. He was given medical attendance for about three weeks when the doctor said it was scrofula and ordered a salve. He wanted to lance the sore, but I would not let him and continued giving him medicine for about four months when the bunch broke in two places and became a running sore. Three doctors said it was scrofula and each ordered a blood medicine. A neighbor told me of a case somewhat like our baby's which was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I decided to give it to my boy and in a short while his health improved and his neck healed so nicely that I stopped giving him the medicine. The sore broke out again, however, whereupon I again gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla and its persistent use has accomplished a complete cure. I do not think there will be even a scar left. I cannot speak too highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla and I recommend it everywhere I get a chance." MRS. NETTIE CHASE, 47 K St., N. E.

Like Magic.

"A complication of troubles, dyspepsia, chronic catarrh and inflammation of the stomach, rheumatism, etc., made me miserable. Had no appetite until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acted like magic. I am thoroughly cured." N. B. SEELEY, 1874 West 14th Ave., Denver, Col.

If you have failed to get relief from other remedies try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures when all others fail, because it is Peculiar to Itself.

THE CRAWFORD SHOE

EASTER OPENING!

Queen Quality Shoes . . . . . $3.00.
The Superior Shoe . . . . . $3.00.

Also a Large Assortment of Ladies', Men's and Boys' Black and Russet Shoes and Oxfords of the Latest Styles from $1.25 to $4.00.

C. FRED DUNCAN,

5 MARKET STREET.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE SOUTH AFRICA WAR

British Still Following the Boer Force Northward.

BURGHERS GUARD PASSES.

Johannesburg Dispatch Declares That the Recent Explosion at the Begbie Engineering Works Was Caused by Spies.

London, April 28.—The British forces in the Orange Free State presumably are still following the Boers northward, but there is no word of the field operations.

A dispatch from Ladysmith says there are only small parties of Boers in Tintwa pass, but that some hundreds are guarding Van Reenen's and Olivershoek passes. Commandants De Beer and Van Nieskerk are in charge, and their forces have been so disposed that the whole body can be massed at any pass the British may attempt to force.

A dispatch from De Wets dorp, dated Friday, April 27, says residents of that place claim the strength of the Boer force which recently evacuated the place was 6,000 men, with six guns, under German officers.

The St. James Gazette, dealing with the problem of the treatment of the Free State farmers, suggests a revival of General Weyler's Cuban concentrado system "minus the horrible dishonesty of its execution."

A dispatch from Johannesburg, dated April 26, and coming by way of Lourenco Marques, says:

"State Mining Engineer Klinke has been interviewed in regard to the explosion at the Begbie engineering works. He declares emphatically that after due investigation he is of opinion that the explosion was caused by dynamite placed in trenches outside the factory and connected with it by wires. The total casualties were 12 killed and 60 injured. Most of the injured were only slightly hurt. The majority of the employees were Frenchmen and Italians.

"The works sustained small damage. Splendid services were rendered by the Jewish, Swiss and French burghers' ambulance corps.

"The representatives of the mining companies who are still in town immediately started a public subscription fund for the relief of the distressed. The Goerg company, limited; the Eckstein company, the Consolidated Goldfields and the French bank each contributed £250. The French Red Cross society and several other organizations subscribed £150. In less than two hours £2,000 had been subscribed, and the good work is still progressing.

"Just as this dispatch is being sent the detective department has made several important arrests."

Lord Roberts' Kindliness.

According to the stories reaching London, Lord Roberts' great kindliness and sympathy have been finding many outlets. During the wait at Bloemfontein he has visited every man in the hospital carrying with him many little comforts. Going up to one of the wounded, he asked cheerily, "Can I do anything for you?" receiving the reply: "Yes. I'd like you to keep my name out of the casualty list." This man's name did not appear and his anxiety that his relatives should not be alarmed was appeased.

Another, a dying officer, Lord Roberts comforted by promising to watch over the future of his only child. With such incidents current it is scarcely surprising that the nation adores its little general and, as a whole, abstains from criticism of anything he may do. If General Buller had waited inactive as long as Lord Roberts has at Bloemfontein, the storm of public criticism and impatience would well nigh have forced his recall.

The effects of Sir Alfred Milner's proclamation requesting ladies to stay in England instead of going out to the Cape are beginning to be apparent in society. Lady Henry Bentinck and many others returning to London. Lady Randolph Churchill was not expected to return with the hospital ship Maine.

Among those who had planned to go to the Cape and have canceled their passages on account of the proclamation of the high commissioner are Lady Erroll and several other ladies of title. Sir Alfred Milner has not increased his social popularity by his frank utterances. Most society women preferred the bother and expense of canceling their arrangements rather than face the criticisms attached to a trip so much decried by the high commissioner, but they like the author of their troubles more and more now that it is stated that Lord Roberts, who approved Sir Alfred Milner's proclamation, cabled to his wife and daughters, advising them not to go to the Cape, too late, however, to effect his purpose.

The Hospital Ship Maine.

The hospital ship Maine, now lying in dock here, having discharged her last patient, leaves again soon for South Africa to bring home another batch of sick and wounded from Lord Roberts' command. The original intention was, of course, that the Maine should serve as a base hospital at Cape Town or Durban, not as a transport hospital ship, and much curiosity has been aroused as to the reasons of this change of plan. The medical authorities who have inspected the ship say that the change was necessary, because her fittings and equipment render the ship more efficient in her new role.

There is also much discussion in medical circles of the decision to replace women nurses on the Maine by men. Of course there is no such suggestion of personal unfitness against the Maine nurses as is freely made against some of the amateur lady nurses who have flocked out to the base hospitals in South Africa. The change is due entirely to economic reasons. Women take up more room than men nurses and are found physically unable to carry patients up and down from the deck, as is most desirable in passing through the tropics.

Moreover, in a hospital ship more or less cramped, there is a lack of privacy for patients and nurses which is the cause of mutual embarrassment and inconvenience. This is particularly noticeable on a hastily fitted out hospital ship on which the attendants on the sick are the only women on board. On the general question of men or women nurses Mr. Frederick Treves, the well known surgeon just back from South Africa, says that women are better fitted than men to act as nurses whether the sick require attention be at a base hospital attached to some army or in the seclusion of some institution at home, but not in the rough and tumble and crowded life of a hospital ship.

A SPEECH BY HANNA.

The Ohio Senator's Views on Our Merchant Marine's Future.

Pittsburg, April 28.—At the banquet here of the American Republican club in commemoration of the birthday of General U. S. Grant, when the point in the programme was reached where President McKinley was expected to respond to the toast "Our Country," Toastmaster Burleigh announced that it was impossible for Mr. McKinley to be present, and instead of the toast "Our Country" he proposed that the health of Mrs. U. S. Grant be drunk in silence. The scene which followed was one of the most impressive of the evening.

Following this, Senator M. A. Hanna was introduced to speak on "The Greatest Country." The national chairman began his address with some humorous remarks, which put his hearers in a good humor. He then told of the wonderful progress of the country during the century, saying that in round numbers the net balance of the trade in favor of the United States in her commerce with the world is $311,000,000.

"That was our gain in a century. During the last three years of Republican rule, the acme of Republican success, the balance in our favor is $1,400,000,000, $1,100,000,000 more in three years than all the net gain for 109 years preceding. In this sentence the whole story is told of the closing days of the greatest century of the United States," said he.

After telling how the administration of President McKinley had changed the map of the world, he told what should be done in the beginning of the next century—namely, "Continue the Republican party and its policy in power." He said the only promise made by the Republicans four years ago was the forging of the connecting link between the producer and the foreign markets.

"I want to see the American flag upon the high seas again with the restoration of our power and our influence in Christianizing and civilizing the world. Do you know that today we are only carrying in American bottoms 7 per cent of the foreign trade of the United States? Do you know that today we are paying annually into the pockets of foreign shipowners $200,000,000 a year? It is in the power of the Republican party to stop that export of money. Of the thousands and hundreds of thousands of tons of shipping building in England and Germany and France and Italy we have scarcely one vessel upon the stocks in the United States."

TAYLOR'S PLEA.

His Counsel Files Brief In Supreme Court Contest.

Washington, April 28.—Counsel for Hon. William S. Taylor and John Marshall in the contest in the supreme court for the offices of governor and lieutenant governor of Kentucky have filed their brief in the case in that court. The brief is signed by James P. Helm, Helm Bruce and Kennedy Helm as counsel, while the names of ex-Governor W. O. Bradley, W. H. Yost, A. E. Willson, D. W. Fairleigh, W. C. P. Breckinridge and John Shelby are appended as "of counsel." After reviewing the various points involved in the case the brief concludes as follows:

"We will not attempt any resume of the argument. We have attempted so to divide it as not to confuse it. We simply insist that the pretender 'adjudication' which is pleaded by Mr. Beckham as the foundation of his action whereby he seeks to take from William S. Taylor and John Marshall the offices to which they certainly had the admitted prima facie right and whereby he seeks to make himself the governor of Kentucky and the chief magistrate of her people, is an absolute nullity, that it was entered or made in violation of right secured both to William S. Taylor and to John Marshall and to the people of Kentucky by the constitution of the United States and that when he comes into court asking for the judicial enforcement of this arbitrary edict the courts of the land, of which this is the supreme head, should decline to enforce it.

"We feel that in this case is involved the question of whether we are political freemen or political serfs; whether we have in Kentucky a republic or an oligarchy; whether we vote by right secured by law or by grace of a few men. It matters not that these men themselves may have been elected. They were given no commission by the people to select a governor for them, and, as said Mr. Jefferson, speaking for himself and his compatriots, 'An elective despotism was not the government we fought for.'

"We have been denied republicanism, the principle has failed in its duty, and we call on the guarantor to make good its guarantee. We ask for the protection of liberty and property against 'the arbitrary exercise of the powers of the government.'"

Murray's Senatorial Views.

Chicago, April 28. James Murray of Butte, Mon., whose name has been mentioned as a probable successor, by gubernatorial appointment, of Senator Clark in the event of the latter's being ousted by the senate, passed through Chicago on his way to Colorado from Washington. He said: "I do not know that I would accept the appointment if it were tendered, and I am not prepared to say that I would not. I consider the honor of being appointed to an office doubtful, because such appointments are made usually for the political benefit of the appointer."

The Strike at Buffalo.

Buffalo, April 28. The New York Central shop strikers held a meeting at which it was announced that nothing had been heard from the officials of the road. The strikers believe the strike will soon end satisfactorily. A number of employees of the western New York and Pennsylvania have quit work. A few have been out for some time, but a failure of the company to reply to a request for an increase of wages resulted in the men holding a meeting and deciding to quit work.

Bohnenberger Sentenced.

Newark, April 28. Charles Bohnenberger, convicted of the killing of Louis Wicht in that place on March 18, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor. The jury that found him guilty recommended mercy. Bohnenberger was formerly in the United States army and served in the Philippines.

Fatality In Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., April 28.—The roof of a large building in course of construction at the Dimmick Pipe company's plant at North Birmingham collapsed. Several men are reported killed and 25 injured.

MINES IN A HARBOR.

TWO KINDS, OBSERVATION AND ELECTRO CONTACT, ARE USED.

The Way In Which They Are Planted and Methods by Which They Are Exploded. Uses of the Signal and the Firing Electrical Current.

In fortifying a harbor against attack by an enemy's fleet the British engineers would use today submarine mines of two general classes—the "observation" and the "electro contact." The observation mine, so called because its action is directed by an observer or operator stationed on shore, is a convex ended cylinder of Staffordshire plate three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, measuring 34 inches in depth and about 32 inches in diameter. Within the cylinder and surrounded by an air chamber is a core, composed of 22 separate copper cases, containing in all 500 pounds of wet gun cotton. The central case of the 22 is arranged to receive the "primer tin," a little box holding two detonators, or fuses, imbedded in dry gun cotton, from which electric wires pass to the insulator at the mouth of the mine.

For harbor defense the engineers would lay observation mines in groups of at least six, placed in a mathematically straight line at intervals of 180 feet, and preferably in about 50 feet of water. One main electric cable, starting from the operator's station on shore, would connect with and govern each mine of the six, reaching it by a fork or branch running to its insulator. This main cable would be close to the harbor bed, but the mines themselves, whose buoyancy is considerable, would float 12 feet or more above, each anchored by a stout steel wire mooring rope to a wrought iron sinker of 500 pounds weight, disk shaped, with a concave lower surface to give the additional hold of suction. At about 60 feet from the outer and inner ends of the mine line mark buoys would be set to guide the eye of the shore operator, while various other buoys would be scattered around the field in order to mystify the enemy.

For the operator's station the two great requirements are a clear sweep of vision over the minefields and invisibility. A little cave dug in a hillside or embankment and disguised with bushes, vines or whatever is the common foliage of the spot is the ideal arrangement, but if necessity forces the selection of flat and barren ground a hut may be rendered inconspicuous by a coat of paint of the color of the earth about it. Here the observer sits, his glass trained on the two range buoys of his special group of mines and his battery and firing key within easy reach. As the enemy's ship or ships cross his sight line he presses the key, and in an almost incalculably small fraction of a second the whole group of mines is exploded. The fatal area of each individual mine of the "observation" type covers a circle 60 feet in diameter. Reckoning with the breadth of beam of the average warship as a factor, it thence appears that the series of six will clear a channel about 720 feet broad of any vessels unfortunate enough to be there.

The "electro contact" differs from the observation mine in that it is meant to explode on actual contact with the ship's bottom, not at some distance beneath. It is used in deeper water than is the other variety and is fitted with a much higher charge, since 75 pounds of gun cotton detonated against the hull of the strongest vessel built is quite sufficient to disable if not to destroy her. This mine, like the species previously described, is contained in a convex ended iron cylinder, its charge, as in the former case, packed in a nest of copper boxes, the central box holding the primer tin with its two detonators and their electro wire connection. One "leg" of the wire necessary to complete the firing circuit runs, however, not directly to its detonator, but to the top of the mine as it lies afloat, there entering an ingenious contrivance called a circuit closer. The mine cannot explode until the circuit closer comes into action, and the circuit closer will act only when struck by the hull of a ship.

Electro contact mines are commonly laid in several connected groups of three. Each individual in each trio has its own electric cable, about 100 yards in length, the three cables converging at their lower ends to enter a "disconnector box." The disconnector in turn sends down a single 200 yard cable to a "multiple junction box," within which it meets similar cables from the disconnectors of all the other trios in the series, and with them is joined to a main cable running to the battery in the operator's station on shore. The operator has it in his power to put the whole series instantly out of play and to return it as instantly to service, and by means of the disconnectors any trio which having been exploded, has become an incumbrance to the rest may be cut out of the circuit.

A ground mine, like the observation mine, is laid in relatively shallow water—a depth of 50 feet by choice—and has a cable connection with an operator's battery on shore. Attached by cable to the mine and floating above it at such a point as to be likely to be struck by any passing vessel is a buoy containing an electric apparatus with a circuit closer. When the operator turns a strong electric current into the main cable, the touch of a ship's hull on the buoy is sufficient to detonate the mine. This powerful force is put in action at night or at any time when the enemy's ships alone are expected to be in the harbor. On all other occasions the current is maintained at a very low ebb, when a pressure on the buoy would not fire the mine, but would merely telegraph a signal to the shore station, indicating to the observer there which particular buoy had been struck. The change from signal current to firing current may be made in an instant, so that in the event of a harbor engagement between friendly and hostile fleets a home vessel may be allowed to pass unscathed over the mine, while the enemy's ship, touching the buoy immediately afterward, will be wrecked on the spot. The ground mine is not, however, dependent for its explosive power on the collision of a ship with the buoy. The shore operator may explode it at volition whenever, in his opinion, occasion arises, but it is always difficult to tell exactly what point on the range line a crossing vessel occupies, and for that reason the mines are laid in groups of three, all three to be fired simultaneously in case of "judgment action."

"The great desideratum in efficient mining," says a recent authority, "is not so much perfection in construction as absolute secrecy in the plan of laying. * * * If the plan of the mines' position is kept secret, they constitute a far more efficient protection to a harbor than any amount of forts and guns. * * * An opposing fleet might easily bring itself to attack a flotilla of torpedo vessels, but it would hesitate very seriously before risking its vitals over a minefield."—Catherine Prence in New York Post.

COEUR D'ALENE INQUIRY.

Testimony of General Merriam Before House Committee.

Washington, April 28.—General Merriam has been examined in the Coeur d'Alene investigation before the military committee of the house. He explained [illegible] Secretary Alger of May [illegible] ordered to General Merriam [illegible] General Merriam [illegible] that he had never received any "original instructions" beyond the direction to proceed to Idaho to put down the [illegible]. He had applied to the department for these "original instructions" but they had not been furnished, and he had come to the conclusion that Secretary [illegible].

[illegible] Merriam testified that [illegible] by the governor [illegible] whose request the United States troops were furnished, and that the [illegible] of the revised statutes regarding the president to proclaim a state of insurrection did not apply. Some of the federal troops, he testified, were in Idaho and some on their way there before martial law was declared.

Before martial law was declared, May 2, he had telegraphed (May 2) to the war department that he would [illegible] martial law if action was not [illegible] by the department.

"Was that your intention?" asked Mr. Robertson.

"It was," replied General Merriam. "But it was not exercised. It was my intention to scrutinize travel outward bound from the scene of the trouble. The governor proclaimed martial law on May 3."

Up to the time of his arrival 123 arrests had been made. Mr. Robertson sought to gain an admission that some of these arrests were made prior to the governor's proclamation, but General Merriam denied this emphatically, producing his telegrams to show that when he ordered the arrests he stated martial law was declared. When he had directed that arrests should be made by deputies, he had not conceded that troops could not have made arrests directly and without warrants under martial law.

General Merriam in response to a question as to whether he now considered the people of Shoshone county capable of self government said he was not in possession of sufficient information to give an opinion.

CHILE-PERU CRISIS.

Official Statement of the Former's Position Issued.

Washington, April 28.—Regarding the present tension between Chile and Peru over the future control of the provinces of Tacna and Arica the following authoritative statement of Chile's side of the case has been made: The Chilean government is in no way responsible for the hitch in providing for the final disposition of the provinces in question. The treaty between Chile and Peru made at the termination of the war between these two countries, besides setting forth that at the end of ten years the future control of Tacna and Arica should be decided by a plebiscite or popular vote of the inhabitants of the provinces named also provided that the conditions under which the plebiscite was to be taken should be determined by a protocol appointed for this purpose.

That the popular vote did not ensue and that the decision of the people of the provinces was not obtained at the end of the allotted period are accounted for primarily by the fact that at that time, 1894, Peru was in a state of revolution, and negotiations were temporarily precluded. Later efforts to provide rules of election for the taking of the plebiscite met with dismal failure. The Peruvian government held that only native born inhabitants of the two provinces were entitled to vote, while Chile, believing the disposition of Tacna and Arica to be of like interest and importance to both native and foreign born, desired the vote to include every resident of the provinces. The two countries were unable to settle upon a satisfactory adjustment of this point, and thus the plebiscite, which was to dispose of the provinces one way or the other, was not taken.

There is still another view of the situation, and one which explains the anxiety, particularly of the Peruvians, to acquire possession of the provinces. Bolivia, adjoining Peru and Chile on the east, is connected with the seacoast by a railroad running through the southern extremity of Peru. Should Tacna and Arica eventually join with Chile, railroad communication undoubtedly would be established through these provinces from Bolivia to the sea, diverting the Bolivian trade to this shorter and more direct route to the coast and causing Peru's revenue from customs duties to suffer a very material decrease.

He Was Remembered.

A young man whose rich uncle recently died tells the following story on himself: "My uncle was a crusty old fellow and something of a skinflint. I had performed a number of kind offices for him while visiting him on several occasions, and I had an idea I would come in for a good stake after he passed in his checks. I was present when his will was read, and you can imagine how I felt when I saw these words at the bottom of one of the pages: 'To my nephew, B. J., in consideration of his many thoughtful kindnesses, I bequeath 10,000'— The sentence was finished on the other page, but the word that completed it was 'thanks' and not 'dollars.'"—Memphis Scimitar.

Disillusion.

"Nobody ought ever to undertake to teach school who doesn't love children."

"Oh, but I did love children until after I began to teach school!"—Chicago Tribune

GLORIOUS NEWS.

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters have cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved,—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy [illegible] strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by Globe Grocery Co. Guaranteed.

TURKISH CRISIS ACUTE

Air of Anxiety Now Pervades Official Washington.

INDEMNITY MUST BE PAID.

The Dispatch of a Naval Force to Smyrna, the Mediterranean Port, Is Now Looked Upon as Certain.

Washington, April 28.—The Turkish crisis has become acute. There is an air of anxiety in the different departments, and no doubt remains that this government will collect the $90,000 indemnity by force if necessary.

The dispatch of a naval force to Smyrna, the port of Asia Minor, in the Mediterranean, is looked upon as almost certain, for the forecast of the sultan's reply shows that he will evade the terms of our peremptory note.

Admiral Farquhar, it is reported here, will command any naval force sent. It is a mistake to imagine that no warships are available. The flagship New York is in West Indian waters, and if need be Admiral Schley's squadron could be recalled from the south.

Much importance is attached here to the utterances of Secretary of War Root in New York. His suggestion of a coming war to uphold the Monroe doctrine has closer connection with the Turkish question than generally supposed. It is currently reported here that certain European powers stand ready to question our right to enforce a demand on a European state by a naval demonstration.

THE SULTAN'S OBSTINACY.

How the Porte Will Act, According to Constantinople Advices.

Constantinople, April 28.—The United States legation has not yet received the porte's answer to the note handed to Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish foreign minister, by the American charge d'affaires regarding the indemnity claims, and the impression is gaining ground that the reply will be in the negative, or even that no reply will be made. The latter alternative, however, seems to be unlikely. The general opinion is that without a display of force the porte certainly will not pay the claims, because it wishes to show the Moslem world that it only yields to force.

It is not considered here that a simple rupture of diplomatic relations will render the porte easier to deal with, but a rupture of formal relations is not thought necessary, as the sending of a warship to a Mediterranean port would suffice to obtain a settlement of the matter in less than 24 hours.

The same proposition for a settlement of the indemnity question by an order for a warship in the price of which the indemnity should be included was formerly made to France and Italy, but M. Constans and Signor Pansa rejected the proposal.

The newspaper criticisms and comments upon the attitude of Turkey in this affair are causing great irritation at the Yildiz kiosk.

Postmaster Absconds.

Bridgeton, N. J., April 28.—This place is considerably stirred up today over the discovery that Postmaster Charles H. Pierson is short $3,160 in his accounts and has fled. Knowledge of the defalcation has been kept from every one here, and nothing was known of it until Postal Inspector Shrop arrived here and took charge of the office. Speculation in Philadelphia is believed to have caused Pierson's downfall, as he frequently visited that city and has been despondent since the recent fall in the stock market. Pierson's bondsmen met and appointed one of their number, Howard S. Carll, temporary postmaster until an appointment is made at Washington, and they will make good the shortage.

Off on a Pilgrimage to Rome.

New York, April 28.—The North German Lloyd steamer Trave, for Naples, took out a large party of Catholic priests who are making a pilgrimage to Rome. There were 65 in the party, 50 of whom come from Brooklyn and 15 from St. Louis. The Brooklyn delegation was under the leadership of Bishop O'Donnell, and the party from St. Louis was led by Archbishop Kain. One of the pilgrims from St. Louis was the Rev. D. S. Phelan, editor of The Western Watchman. There were fully 2,000 men, women and children at the pier to say goodby to the clerical party.

Irish Meeting Prohibited.

Cork, April 28.—Mr. James C. Flynn, member of parliament for the north division of Cork county, has been served with a proclamation prohibiting a meeting of the United Irish league, which is scheduled to take place at Newmarket, County Cork, on the ground that the meeting is for the purpose of intimidation. Mr. Flynn has written a letter to the authorities, declaring his intention of holding the meeting and warning the police against interfering with free speech. A large force of constabulary is being drafted to the locality.

Denies Gates Feared Lawsuit.

Chicago, April 28.—President John Lambert of the American Wire and Steel company denies that the departure of Mr. Gates and his companions from New York was accelerated by threatened legal proceedings. "That is not true," said Mr. Lambert. "The officers of the Wire and Steel company had finished their business in New York and they simply returned to Chicago. We had no intimation of any legal proceedings by the Seligmans or any one else." More than this Mr. Lambert would not say.

Municipal Scandal In Chicago.

Chicago, April 28. Edward Blair, a former employee for years in the offices of the treasurer and county clerk, has been arrested charged with manipulating tax receipts and tax records which may involve losses to the county and property owners aggregating thousands of dollars. The grand jury returned indictments against Blair and a companion known as Barnes, and officers are now looking for the latter.

No Verdict In Clarke Case.

Pittsburg, April 28.—The jury in the divorce case of James King Clarke, son of the late Charles J. Clarke, millionaire and philanthropist, against Esther Bartlett Clarke of Washington disagreed after being out 24 hours and was discharged.

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Burns, bites, stings, cuts and bruises all cause inflammation. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment cures inflammation. When the wounded spot is tingling with pain it is hard to have to wait for relief. So buy a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment to-day and you will be prepared for the worst. For ninety years it has been a household remedy. No other liniment ever had such a long, thorough trial and no remedy such popularity as

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$15 BUYS 100 SHARES $50[redacted]RES

$25 BUYS 170 SHARES $100[redacted]RES

[illegible] that stock will go at par that we [redacted] after twelve months from date you cannot buy a share of this [redacted] Copper Cliff Mining Co. for less than its par value, $1 per share.

[illegible] [redacted] 1869 a servant [illegible] invest $250 for [redacted] it in 60 shares [illegible] and dividends, ad[redacted]t market value, [illegible] and do like[redacted]lose. Get rich. [illegible] Send money by [redacted]istered letter [illegible] wish, to

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DRAKE'S BOLD DASH.

THE ENGLISH HERO'S DARING RAID INTO CADIZ HARBOR.

A Feat of War That Astonished Europe and Moved the Brave Briton to Jestingly Boast That He Had Singed the Beard of the King of Spain.

Burghley and Walsingham, you can see from their letters, believed now that Elizabeth had ruined herself at last. Happily her moods were variable as the weather. She was forced to see the condition to which she had reduced her affairs in the Low Countries by the appearance of a number of starving wretches who had deserted from the garrisons there and had come across to clamor for their pay at her own palace gates. If she had no troops in the field but a mutinous and starving rabble, she might get no terms at all. It might be well to show Philip that on one element at least she could still be dangerous. She had lost nothing by the bold actions of Drake and the privateers. With half a heart she allowed Drake to fit them out again, take the Buonaventura, a ship of her own, to carry his flag and go down to the coast of Spain and see what was going on. He was not to do too much. She sent a vice admiral with him in the Lion to be a check on overaudacity. Drake knew how to deal with embarrassing vice admirals. His own adventurers would sail, if he ordered, to the mountains of the moon and be quite certain that it was the right place to go to. Once under way and on the blue water he would go his own course and run his own risks.

Cadiz harbor was thronged with transports, provision ships, powder vessels—a hundred sail of them—many of a thousand tons and over, loading with stores for the armada. There were 30 sail of adventurers, the smartest afloat on the ocean and sailed by the smartest seaman that ever handled rope or tiller. Something might be done at Cadiz if he did not say too much about it. The leave had been given him to go, but he knew by experience, and Burghley again warned him, that it might and probably would be revoked if he waited too long. The moment was his own, and he used it. He was but just in time. Before his sails were under the horizon a courier galloped into Plymouth with orders that under no condition was he to enter port or haven of the king of Spain or injure Spanish subjects. What else was he going out for? He had guessed how it would be. Comedy or earnest he could not tell. If earnest, some such order would be sent after him, and he had not an instant to lose.

He sailed on the morning of April 12. Off Ushant he fell in with a northwest gale, and he flew on, spreading every stitch of canvas which his spars would bear. In five days he was at Cape St. Vincent. On the 18th he had the white houses of Cadiz right in front of him and could see for himself the forests of masts from the ships and transports with which the harbor was choked. Here was a chance for a piece of service if there was courage for the venture. He signaled for his officers to come on board the Buonaventura. There before their eyes was, if not the armada itself, the materials which were to fit the armada for the seas. Did they dare to go in with him and destroy them? There were batteries at the harbor mouth, but Drake's marines had faced Spanish batteries at St. Domingo and Cartagena and had not found them very formidable. Go in? Of course they would. Where Drake would lead the corsairs of Plymouth were never afraid to follow.

The vice admiral pleaded danger to her majesty's ships. It was not the business of an English fleet to be particular about danger. Straight in they went with a fair wind and a flood tide, ran past the batteries and under a storm of shot, to which they did not trouble themselves to wait to reply. The poor vice admiral followed reluctantly in the Lion. A single shot hit the Lion, and he edged away out of range, anchored and drifted to sea again with the ebb. But Drake and all the rest dashed on, sank the guardship—a large galleon—and sent flying a fleet of galleys which ventured too near them and were never seen again.

Further resistance there was none—absolutely none. The crews of the ships escaped in their boats to land. The governor of Cadiz, the same Duke of Medina Sidonia who the next year was to gain a disastrous immortality, fled "like a tall gentleman" to raise troops and prevent Drake from landing. Drake had no intention of landing. At his extreme leisure he took possession of the Spanish shipping, searched every vessel and carried off everything that he could use. He detained as prisoners the few men that he found on board, and then, after doing his work deliberately and completely, he set the hulls on fire, cut the cables and left them to drive on the rising tide under the walls of the town—a confused mass of blazing ruin. On April 12 he had sailed from Plymouth. On the 20th he entered Cadiz harbor. On May 1 he passed out again without the loss of a boat or a man. He said in jest that he had singed the beard of the king of Spain for him. In sober prose he had done the king of Spain an amount of damage which a million ducats and a year's labor would imperfectly replace.

The daring rapidity of the enterprise astonished Spain and astonished Europe more than the storm of the West Indian towns. The English had long teeth, as Santa Cruz had told Philip's council, and the teeth would need drawing before mass would be heard again at Westminster. The Spaniards were a gallant race, and a dashing exploit, though at their own expense, could be admired by the countrymen of Cervantes. "So praised," we read, "was Drake for his valor among them that they said if he was not a Lutheran there would not be the like of him in the world."—Froude's "English Seamen In the Sixteenth Century."

Gladstone as a Horse Breaker.

The famous American horse tamer, Rarey, when he was in England, spoke of Gladstone as one of the finest and boldest riders he had ever seen. Once, when chancellor of the exchequer, as he was taking his usual ride in Hyde park on a spirited young horse, the horse plunged and got away, ran off the ordinary track of riders and came along a spread of turf divided by railways and gates of slender iron. It went straight over one of the gateways. Gladstone was determined to get the better of that horse. The moment the horse leaped the gate the rider turned him around and put him at the gate again. Again and again he topped it, and his master turned him and made him go at it once more and surmount it yet another time. So it went on until the horse was fairly but very harmlessly conquered, and the rider was the supreme victor of the day.—Argonaut.

IF THOU HADST NEVER SMILED.

If thou hadst never smiled on me
 Or fondness for me shown,
Despair's dark shadows would not now
 Around my heart be thrown.

The hopes I cherished long ago,
 In happy boyhood's years,
Have perished—have been washed away
 By many bitter tears.

Yet still my heart in secret shall
 With fond affection beat,
Although we never more on earth
 Again in love may meet.

So fare thee well; the die is cast,
 Death soon shall close the scene,
But you and I shall never be
 The same as we have been.
—New York Ledger.

BOILING WATER WITHOUT FIRE.

The Only Trick About It Is to Stir It Long and Hard Enough.

It is possible to make a pail of water boil without putting it on the fire and without applying external heat to it in any way. In fact, you can make a pail of water boil by simply stirring it with a wooden paddle. The feat was performed in the physical laboratory of Johns Hopkins university in Baltimore, and any one may do it with a little trouble and perseverance.

All you have to do is to place your water in a pail—it may be ice water if necessary—and stir it with a wooden paddle. If you keep at it long enough, it will certainly boil. Five hours of constant and rapid stirring are sufficient to perform the feat successfully. The water will after a time grow warm, and then it will grow hot—so hot, in fact, that you cannot hold your hand in it, and finally it will boil. Professor Ames of Johns Hopkins annually illustrates some of the phenomena of heat by having one of his students perform the trick in front of his class. It is a tiresome job, but it is perfectly feasible.

The point which Professor Ames wishes to illustrate is what is known as the mechanical equivalent of heat. It requires just so many foot pounds of work to develop a given quantity of heat. By turning the paddle in the water at a regular speed it is possible to find out just how much work is required to raise the temperature of water one degree. The best measurement so far made, and in fact the one which is accepted as the standard of the world, is that which was measured in Johns Hopkins university.

Heat is developed in almost any substance which is subjected to continuous or very violent action. It is an old trick for a blacksmith to forge without fire. Long continued and violent hammering on two pieces of wire will heat them to such an extent that they can be welded together. A lead bullet, if shot directly at a stone wall, will develop heat enough by the contact to melt and fall to the ground a molten mass. There are many other occasions wherein this mechanical development of heat becomes manifest.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Ethics and Business Clashed.

"I first began my practice," the doctor remarked between the puffs of a cigar, "down in a little town in Georgia. Business came pretty slow, and I had made up my mind that I should not advertise, and I want to tell you how it came out. The proprietor of one of the little papers came to me one day with the remark:

"'Doctor, I want a little ad from you for The Weekly Razoo.'

"'I couldn't do it, my good friend,' I replied, 'for it would be a flagrant violation of professional ethics.'

"'What's them?'

"'Why, the rules of the profession.'

"'Oh, I see! Well, couldn't you let me use your name in cases where you are called?'

"'Yes, no objection to that.'

"'And you'll pay me for it?'

"'Not a cent,' I replied, perhaps a little harshly, for I thought the editor was trying to work me.

"Out he went, apparently angry, but I paid no attention to it. One day I was looking at The Razoo, and in it was the notice of the recovery of a little girl in the town, and at the conclusion was the brief but flattering compliment. 'Dr. Gannt in attendance.' I confess I thought better of the fellow and was pleased. The next week, however, one of my patients died, and at the conclusion of a very pathetic obituary notice was that same line, 'Dr. Gannt in attendance.' You ought to have seen me get to the office and get an advertisement in The Razoo."—Denver Times.

Eye Language.

No part of the human countenance engages our attention so frequently as the eyes. When face to face in conversation, we do not look at the lips—although, as a rule, the attention is very quickly taken by any movement—but at the eyes of the person with whom we are speaking. In fact, one usually feels that there is a sense of incompleteness in the association of mind with mind by means of conversation if there is not a continual interchange of glances, making a kind of running commentary on the words spoken.

Now, why is there this continual meeting of eyes accompanying all kinds of human intercourse? Partly no doubt it is attributable to certain habits of comparatively recent date. The eye, "the window of the soul," is a more truthful exponent of the inward thoughts than the tongue, and, seeing that speech is very frequently used not to tell the thoughts, but to conceal them, we look to the eye for confirmation or the reverse for what our ears are taking in.—Louis Robinson in Popular Science Monthly.

Furniture Polish.

One of the best homemade floor and furniture polishes comes to us from the Japanese. It consists of one pint each of linseed oil and cold strong tea, the whites of two eggs and two ounces of spirits of salt. Shake well before using. Put a few drops on a pad of soft silk and rub hard, then polish with an old piece of silk. The work is tedious and fatiguing, but the effect is almost equal to new.

Oak Poisoning.

Before exposure to poison oak or immediately after poisoning may be avoided by a hot bath in which has been dissolved two tablets of bichloride of mercury. Relief may be obtained after poisoning has occurred by washing the inflamed part frequently with a strong solution of green soap. After bathing dust with formalin.

Elongated rifle bullets are made from leaden rods. A machine cuts them into the required lengths, stamps them into shape by means of steel dies and drops them finished into a box at the rate of 7,000 an hour.

Birds of prey are able to look at the sun without being dazzled because there is a membrane under their eyelids which they can pull down at will.

A RIFFIAN HORSEMAN.

The Feat of Threading a Needle on Horseback While Going at a Gallop.

"The greatest feat of horsemanship I ever saw performed was by a Riffian irregular cavalryman," said Captain J. E. Rathbone of Los Angeles. "I have seen Cossacks snatch a baby from its mother's arms at full gallop, toss it into the air, catch it and repeat the performance. I once saw an Indian rider in the far west spring from his pony's bare back while the animal was moving at full gallop, pick up an arrow and remount instantly in a standing posture. I have seen other performances all over the world, but for a neat, clever, clean cut feat this Riffian exceeded them all, I think.

"Several of us had been at Gibraltar and found ourselves at the town of Milia, on the Riffian coast. We were entertained by the Spanish commander, who did the honors finely. One morning we rode outside the town and reached a level stretch of sand, where there were a number of Riffian horsemen. They were fine looking fellows, with gleaming faces of bronze, white teeth and attired in snow white burnouses. They were mounted on small animals, slight, but quick and wiry, of the thoroughbred Arab barb type.

"We were amused some time by their charges and evolutions. They would throw their swords and matchlocks in the air, catching them by the hilts and stocks infallibly. Finally it was announced that something of unusual interest would be accomplished. One of the men produced a needle and a piece of thread, possibly 2 or 3 feet in length. They were both handed around for inspection. I suppose the needle was a cambric one, and the thread 50 or 60 fine. When we had duly inspected both, one of the men signified he would thread the needle. He galloped his horse down the sand about 400 yards or so. He finally wheeled his horse and remained stationary, facing us. The one who held the needle and thread waved them in his hand and rode toward the other. When he had covered about two-thirds of the distance, he halted and waved his hand to the farther one. Immediately the latter spurred his horse into a gallop and came toward us at full speed. As he passed the other he took the needle and thread from his companion, bent over for a moment and pulled up when he reached our party, holding the threaded needle triumphantly over his head."—Exchange.

BORED BY A CLAY PELLET.

A Hole Quickly Made In a Sheet of Iron an Inch Thick.

A curious illustration of the power of light matter to perforate harder substances when driven at a high velocity is mentioned as having taken place in the Royal arsenal at Woolwich, England, lately. In the course of experiments on firing gas in mines, conducted by Captain Cooper Key, R. A., under the home office, a special gun is employed to do duty for a bore hole with a charge of high explosive, and pressed cylinders of gray dry clay, 3 inches long and 1 7-8 inches in diameter, are used to represent tamping. These shots are made to act in various mixtures of air, coal dust, gas, etc., and to stop the course of plug, etc. Eventually a cast iron target plate an inch thick was placed 25 feet in front at an angle of 45 degrees, in order to break up everything into dust and throw it upward.

After three or four shots with this arrangement the clay plug, weighing 7½ ounces, perforated the inch iron plate, and the hole thus made has steadily extended since. The familiar tallow candle passing through a door must hide its head before a 7½ ounce plug of clay perforating an iron plate an inch thick at an angle of 45 degrees. Doubtless the velocity must be tremendous. It is pointed out that the velocity for a hard cylinder of this weight and size to cut through one inch of wrought iron at 45 degrees would be over 1,800 foot seconds. With cast iron and clay and the three or four repeated blows everything is so greatly altered that there is little more to be said than that the effect is remarkable and unexpected.—London Engineer.

Titian.

No artist ever had so prosperous a career as Titian. Success attended him from the first, and during his 99 years no cloud dimmed the brightness of his horizon. To the end of that marvelous age he retained all his faculties, producing masterpieces to the last, and dying finally of the plague, a hale, hearty old man. The princes and potentates of the earth chose him to leave their images to posterity, and it was the monarch of Austria and Germany, of Spain and the Indies, upon whose vast dominions the sun never sets, who picked up the brush that he had dropped, saying that a Titian was worthy to be served by an emperor.

As a colorist and as an exponent of the wholesome, strong beauty of this world he remains forever without a rival. Some critics abuse him because he has not the religious fervor of Fra Angelico, the divine purity and elevation of Raphael. But it is well that it is so. He could not have improved upon them in their sphere, while in his own he is the undisputed master, revealing to us the beauty of terrestrial things, particularly the loveliness of women, as no one else has done. It is an art that appeals chiefly to the mind and the senses and but little to the soul, but there is nothing morbid about it. It is as healthy as it is beautiful, and only the narrowest minds can blame him because he painted so well the loveliness of the world in which we live.—Sewanee Review.

No Such Paper.

When F. Hopkinson Smith was in Omaha, one of the well known social clubs of the city tendered him a banquet and naturally called on him for a few remarks after dinner. In the course of his speech he quoted from the "Rubaiyat" the quatrain:

A book of verses underneath the bough,
A jug of wine, a loaf of bread and thou
Beside me singing in the wilderness—
A wilderness were paradise enow.

After most of the guests had gone home a wealthy pork packer approached the author and asked him if the lines were from one of his own poems:

"Oh, no," answered Mr. Smith; "they are from Omar Khayyam."

"I guess you're wrong," was the reply. "I don't pretend to know much about literature, but I'll bet you the drinks there is no such paper as the Omaha Khayyam."—Philadelphia Press.

An Unterrified Lovely Girl.

A lovely girl was caught by her aunt while indulging in a surreptitious cigarette.

"My dear," said the horrified aunt, "do you know that every time you smoke one of those beastly things you drive a nail in your coffin?"

"No, auntie, dear," said the lovely girl, "you are wrong. A woman can't drive a nail."—What to Eat.

BALLADE OF THE PRIMROSE WAY.

Life, through the arc of a century,
 Cro[ss]es two we have faced the road,
Check by jowl, since the first young day
 When the primrose path before us glowed.
Mind you the wonders the vista showed?
 Cloth of gold where the sunlight lay?
Mind you the cowslip balls we stowed?
 Glinting guerdons of Primrose way.

Life, you're a faithful votary,
 Years and a day to keep the code.
Yours was a rare knight errantry,
 For hobble-de-hoy my fancy rode,
But then the cowslip crop we sowed.
 Crowfoot furrows we reap today.
Carols have changed to a palinode,
 And lost forever is Primrose way.

L'ENVOI.

Youth of the morning sandal's shod,
 List to a graybeard elegy—
Man but once is a demigod.
 Earth's Olympus is Primrose way.
—Rose Edith Mills in Chapbook.

A CLEVER EQUITY JUDGE.

But as a Jury He Proved a Monumental Failure.

Ex-Judge Dillon delights in telling anecdotes of the days when he was on the United States circuit bench and held court in Kansas. He lately told the story to some New York friends of a jury in his court at Leavenworth which tried a Brown county woman who was charged with selling whisky without a government license. It was shown by the testimony that the woman was in the habit of concocting a medicine from whisky and herbs, which she sold to neighboring farmers. This was the jury's verdict: "We do hereby find the defendant not guilty, but we warn her that if she does not cease the practice she is likely to go to jail."

Once upon a time there was a happening in Judge Dillon's court at Leavenworth which so far he has never embodied in any of his anecdotes. A man had been indicted for stealing government mules from Fort Hays. Judge Horton was then United States district attorney, and Tom Fenlon, the well known Leavenworth lawyer, appeared for the defense. It happened when the case was reached on the docket that two juries were already out, and Judge Dillon remarked that the case would have to be postponed until one of them came in. Mr. Fenlon stated that the defendant was ready to go to trial before the court without a jury, and with this waiver the case went to trial. The government officers testified to the prisoner's guilt in a manner that appeared to be conclusive, but in rebuttal the prisoner produced a great gang of pals who clearly proved an alibi. When Judge Dillon came to deliver his verdict, he said, "While the preponderance of testimony appears to be greatly in favor of the accused, I am nevertheless convinced of his guilt, and will so decide."

Tom Fenlon was divided between astonishment and anger. He said nothing, however, until he met the judge at the dinner table that day in the Planters' hotel, when he walked up to the table where his honor was sitting and said:

"Judge Dillon, I regard you as the best equity judge in the United States, but as a jury you are the d——dest failure I ever heard of!"—Kansas City Journal.

Plugging the Piano.

"It is a familiar fact," said Mr. Gozzleby, "or it is a fact familiar at least to all fond parents, that children without exception like to play the piano with the hard pedal on all the time. All children like to make all the noise they can, in playing the piano as in everything else. Playing upon the piano without the heavy pedal does not disturb me at all, but the minute the heavy pedal is put on I am greatly disturbed, and the continued resounding of the notes fairly racks me.

"Of course I can't be forever saying 'don't,' and it's ungracious to say it at all, I suppose, for why shouldn't the children have their fun, and so I hit upon the desperate expedient of blocking the heavy pedal. I have whittled out a nice little piece of soft white pine into a plug that just fits into the space under the pedal in the opening in which it works, so that the pedal cannot be depressed.

"It has only been there two days now, but it has been two days of blessed relief. It can't last much longer, because the children are liable to ask me any minute what's the matter—I wonder they haven't asked me long ago—and of course I'll have to tell 'em, but I am grateful for the rest I have had, and the respite has given me strength the better to withstand, for a time at least, the uproar that will surely come when the children discover the plug."—New York Sun.

An Old Joke.

My Lord Craven, in King James First's Reign, was very desirous to see Ben Jonson, which being told to Ben, he went to my Lord's House; but, being in a very tatter'd Condition, as Poets sometimes are, the Porter refus'd him Admittance, with some saucy Language, which the other did not fail to return: My Lord, happening to come out while they were wrangling, asked the occasion of it: Ben, who stood in need of no-body to speak for him, said, he understood his Lordship desired to see him; you, Friend, said my Lord, who are you? Ben Jonson, reply'd the other: No, no, quoth my Lord, you cannot be Ben Jonson who wrote the Silent Woman, you look as if you could not say Bo to a Goose: Bo, cry'd Ben, very well, said my Lord, who was better pleas'd at the Joke than offended at the Affront, I am now convinced by your Wit, you are Ben Jonson.—"Joe Miller's Jest Book," 1739.

An Olympian Joke.

"Jupiter," said Mercury in a low whisper as he dusted off the wing on his left foot. "There's a man over in the southwest corner of Olympus carrying on dreadfully."

"What is he doing?" said Jupiter, scratching his head with a new model thunderbolt.

"Frothing at the mouth and writhing about. It's not proper for such a mortal to be here."

"Perhaps not, but, on the other hand, mayhap he is an epileptic fit for the gods."

Forgetting to make his usual kick about the quality of the ambrosia, Jupiter hurried way.—Buffalo Enquirer.

An Air of Probability.

"I have just read a story in which the heroine's hair turned white in a single night," said one girl. "I don't believe it."

"I don't know," said the other. "There is no telling what queer tricks some of these new bleaches will play."—Detroit Free Press.

It is not generally known that washing the hair in rainwater and soft soap and rinsing in cold ordinary water makes the hair soft and silky.

The largest printing office in the world is in Washington. It is for printing government documents.

CURIOUS WEAPONS.

Primitive Articles of Offense and Defense Used by the Philippine Islanders.

In the University of Pennsylvania are curios which are closely allied with the earlier periods of the Philippine islands. They consist of a number of specimens of primitive weapons and are the only examples of the kind in the country. The collection, meager as it is, has already attracted considerable attention, and the many visitors attest to the deep interest the people feel in all that pertains to the new territory.

The curios are five in number and were obtained at the rastrow (rag fair) at Madrid and deposited in the university.

From the saw of the swordfish single and two edged swords were constructed. In the case of the former the teeth were carefully sharpened on one side and the larger end cut down for a handle. It presents a formidable appearing implement of carnage. With the other the two edged sides were preserved. In the hands of a muscular native these crude swords would make most frightful wounds.

A third weapon of later date is a short cutlass shaped affair of iron. The Philippine islanders became expert as iron workers, and the ancient weapon shows how well the natives of old patterned their death dealing appliances. The handle of this iron sword is ornamented with tufts of hair and fanciful raised designs, in token perhaps of the valuable qualities as a hair raising tool.

A fourth weapon resembles an exaggerated meat cleaver of uninviting appearance, with a sharpened edge on one side and a long point on the other, in solid iron, with a long handle.

A Malay creese is the fifth weapon in the collection. These weapons were made by the Visayas, a Malay tribe who inhabit the islands to the south of Luzon. The creeses are short swords of the dagger species, with exquisitely carved handles and graceful blades.

In the Colonial museum at Madrid many other odd relics are preserved, including idols of the natives. The principal idol was of the male persuasion, the female being a lesser deity. Cast iron cannon and small swivel guns of the early natives, with their military uniforms, are also displayed there.—New York Mail and Express.

THE FEAST OF DOLLS.

One of the Many Odd Customs of Odd Little Japan.

In that land of feasts and festivals—Japan—the most popular one with the children is the feast of dolls, which takes place in the month of February. It perhaps answers to our St. Valentine festivals.

The fun lasts for three days, and, if little Miss Japan's father and mother and grandfather and grandmother have laid up in store for this occasion, dolls by the hundreds are brought forth to celebrate the feast, and many of the dolls are years and years old, hundreds of years even, for every old doll that enters a Japanese home is treasured and kept for this great day

The best room in the house is chosen. Here shelves covered with rich silken hangings, gay in color, are arranged, perhaps five or six shelves, extending the length of one side of the room.

The principal dolls are the emperor and empress of Japan, or two dolls dressed to represent these august personages in their court attire. Everything centers about them. Dolls to represent maids of honor, courtiers and statesmen, each in appropriate dress, are ranged next in order.

Everything which their imperial majesties can possibly need in the way of household furniture is represented in miniature. Silver cups, bowls and rice buckets on lacquered trays are placed before the emperor and empress, and each day the little child for whom this festival is prepared fills the dishes with the different kinds of food used in a Japanese household—rice, fruits, nuts and cake or sweet wine.

Besides the table service, everything which an imperial doll can be expected to need is seen—lacquered palanquins, funny, hood shaped bullock carts, fire boxes, charcoal baskets and tongs. Nor is the toilet table and its accessories forgotten. There are combs, brushes, mirrors, utensils for blackening the teeth, for reddening the lips and whitening the face.

At the end of the feast the dolls are packed away for another year, except two or three, which are left out for daily use.—St. Louis Republic.

Ready to Instruct.

"Did you ever notice," said the man with a piece of cotton cord for a shoestring, "that whatever happens to people there is always one resource left them? No matter how far down on his luck a person gets there's always one thing he can do."

"What's that?" inquired the man who was killing time.

"He can go to teaching. A man can always find some one who knows less about something than he does. It may be French, Spanish, Italian, mathematics or playing the fiddle. If he happens to have no more than an ordinary education, he can get along by picking out some branch that he was especially good in and advertising to give private instruction to people who lacked early advantages such as would fit them for their present social station."

"What do you teach, languages, music or grammar?"

"None of them," was the answer with a sigh. "I have a special line, one that fills a long felt want and with which I expect to do wonders. But I haven't as yet been able to get up a class of these men you read about who are so rich they don't know what to do with their money."—Detroit Free Press.

Saving of Steps.

A very little story with a very big moral has just come to my notice. It was told at a gathering of housekeepers who were considering the "saving of steps," and I hasten to pass it on while there is still time for it to bring comfort for warm weather housekeeping.

The story was of a wise Chinese woman who raised her family to rank and wealth by her wisdom. One of her rules was that they should never go to or from work in the fields empty handed. Going they took from the house garbage, ashes and something else, which, a nuisance near the dwelling, served as fertilizers farther afield. Coming back they brought sticks for fuel or stones for walls, and thus cleared the fields while they provided for the house. The principle is a wise one, and many a trip up and down stairs might be saved by its adoption in the home.—Philadelphia Press.

The Mexican government sent a commission of archæologists to investigate certain alleged Chinese characters recently discovered on a monument near Hermosillo, and they have announced that there can be no question that the characters are Chinese and that they must have been there many centuries.

ENGLAND'S IRISH FAD.

Latest Phase Is Championship of Hibernians' Right to Wear Kilts.

London, April 28.—Though the queen has returned to England and her remarkable visit to Ireland is now a matter of history, the latest fad shows no signs of abatement. Royalty's presence in Erin failed to make Irishmen flauntingly English, but, curiously enough, made Englishmen annoyingly Irish. Of this phase which began by the universal wearing of the shamrock, there have been several striking examples this week. The lower house of the York convocation, composed of sedate clergy and laymen of the Church of England's northern diocese, has adopted resolutions to put St. Patrick upon the pages of the prayer book, from which he was unaccountably missing.

On a par with this action is the agitation in England over Irishmen's right to wear kilts. Upon this momentous question Hon. William Gibson, son of Baron Ashbourne, lord chancellor of Ireland has been lecturing to large audiences in London, dressed in the picturesque abbreviated garb generally associated with Scotchmen. He makes an impassioned plea for the divine right of Hibernians to wear kilts. Mr. Gibson is a learned young man who married a Frenchwoman and consistently resides in England.

In consonance with the queen's personal wishes, as many as possible of the New Guards regiment will be mustered for the usual birthday trooping of colors and review ceremonies in London on May 23. This concurring and kilting would be merely humorous could the impartial onlooker forget the misery, poverty and stagnation of industries that prevail throughout southern and western Ireland but in view of the conditions that exist in that portion of the British isles the so called shamrock craze in England can scarcely be considered anything but another instance on the part of a majority of England's people of their complete failure to grasp the nature of Ireland's needs however well meant and generous may be these outward skin deep signs of friendship.

FATAL TEXAS STORM

At Least Eight Lives Lost at Waco In a Cloudburst.

Waco, Tex., April 28.—A cloudburst accompanied by a high wind, descended upon this city. At least eight lives were lost. The known dead are Mrs. Nancy Caudle, Miss Emma Caudle, Rosa Chapman, Emma Decker, Thomas Capps, Frank Walker and two negro men, names unknown.

The downpour of rain commenced about noon and was incessant until dark. It was in the shape of a waterspout, and the rise in the creeks and branches was so rapid that it did not give the inhabitants time to flee. Three persons, two women and a man, all colored, were drowned within a hundred yards of the city hall. Their bodies were washed into the Brazos river and have not been recovered.

There were several people, mostly negroes, standing on a bridge watching the rapid rise of the Barrons branch when the structure gave way without warning precipitating them into the water.

Searching parties are out looking for the drowned and helping to move those who are in danger or distressed. In the southern part of the city, where the two white women, Mrs. Caudle and her daughter, lost their lives, the rise was the highest ever known. It is impossible to estimate the damage done, but it will be heavy.

Incoming reports indicate that one of the heaviest rainfalls experienced in years visited many sections of the state and rivers and smaller streams are again rising rapidly.

All points along the Brazos and Colorado rivers have been notified, and, while much damage to property may result from another rise, yet it is believed that the timely warning will enable those who live in the valleys to fully protect themselves.

Reports from Belton and Rockport state that the storm was especially severe in these sections, but no loss of life has yet been reported.

The Weather.

Fair; northwest winds.

To Reduce Spruce Output.

Boston, April 28.—Following last Tuesday's action at Bangor of manufacturers of spruce in Maine, New Hampshire and New Brunswick owning mills accessible to navigation whereby no more spruce is to be shipped except on orders, the manufacturers shipping by rail have agreed to reduce the output one half. The step has been taken in view of a limited supply of logs.

Magie Accepts Chancellorship.

New York, April 28.—Chief Justice William J. Magie of the supreme court New Jersey, at his home in Elizabeth, N. J., said that he had decided to accept the chancellorship offered him by Governor Voorhees. Justice Magie said he would officially notify the governor of his acceptance Monday. Chief Justice Magie's successor will probably be named early next week.

Amsterdam Without Newspapers.

Amsterdam, April 28.—This city is without newspapers and will so remain until Monday and perhaps longer, the proprietors of printing establishments and the managers of newspapers having locked out all the printers owing to a strike.

HE FOOLED THE SURGEONS.

All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from Rectal Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with five boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the surest Pile cure on Earth, and the best Salve in the World. 25 cents a box. Sold by Globe Grocery Co.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. twenty five cents a bottle.

"I had a running, itching sore on my leg. Suffered tortures: Doan's Ointment took away the burning and itching instantly, and quickly effected permanent cure." C. W. Lenhart, Bowling Green, O.

THE SEARCH STOPS.

The Right Thing Has Been Found. A Portsmouth Citizen Shows the Way.

Once more we are indebted to a Portsmouth citizen for a public statement that throws more light on a subject of ever-increasing interest. People have been deceived by false misrepresentations from time immemorial. No wonder they are skeptical of all claims endorsed by strangers, residing in far-distant parts of the Union. It is no longer necessary to accept such endorsements, for local citizens are giving their testimony, and 'tis an easy matter for any reader to investigate the correctness of such evidence as the following:

Mr. Lemuel White of 26 Bridge street, ex-conductor on the Boston & Maine railroad, says: "I had something wrong with my kidneys for five years. At first there were pains and aches in the small of my back, then annoyances from the kidney secretions set in and broke my rest at night. I was oppressed with languor and loss of energy. I thought from reading notices about Doan's Kidney Pills they might help me, and I procured a box at Philbrick's pharmacy. They acted on my kidneys right away. The urinary difficulty was first to mend. When on my second box I could sit comfortably and read my paper of an evening without experiencing any jerking of the limbs that every other remedy had failed to stop. I am confident that a better remedy does not exist."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster—Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

Drink Only The Purest

FINE OLD

Ky. Taylor

WHISKEY.

If you want purity and richness of flavor, try our OLD KENTUCKY TAYLOR, 8 years old and our own distillation and guaranteed pure. Bottled and shipped direct from our warehouses by us. None genuine without our signature on both labels. For consumption, Indigestion, and all ailments requiring stimulant OLD KENTUCKY TAYLOR has no superior. Sold by all first-class druggists, grocers, and liquor dealers.

Sold by Globe Grocery Co., Portsmouth, N. H.

For a Stylish Hitch

Go

C. E. Dempsey's Stable

Deer St.

Or call him by telephone

and he will send any team

you want to your door.

Choice Horses.

Well Equipped Carriages

OLIVER W. HAM,

(SUCCESSOR TO SAMUEL S. FLETCHER)

60 Market Street

Furniture Dealer

— AND —

Undertaker.

NIGHT CALLS at side entrance, No. 2 Hanover Street and at residence, Cor New Vaughan Street and Raynes' Ave

Telephone 59—2

STANDARD BRAND.

Newark cement.

400 Barrels of the above Cement Just Landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT

Has been on the market for the past [illegible] years. It has been used on the

Principal Government and Other Public Works,

and has received the commendation of Engineers, Architects and Consumers generally.

Persons wanting cement should not be deceived. Obtain the best.

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THE HERALD.

(Formerly The Evening Post)

ESTABLISHED SEPT. 23, 1884.

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FOR PORTSMOUTH AND PORTSMOUTH'S INTERESTS.

You want local news? Read the Herald. More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it

MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1900.

If Thomas Jefferson were alive today he would probably sue John P. Altgeld for libel.

Fortunately the reduction in the price of nails comes just at the right time to boom the business of nailing campaign lies.

Thus far the baseball season has been disgustingly monotonous. Not a single umpire has been mobbed up to this time.

It seems that whenever the sultan of Turkey is asked to pay an overdue bill he instantly becomes an absent-minded beggar.

American sleeping cars are being introduced in Japan. But for economic reasons, American sleeping car porters are not.

Among the recent arrests in Kentucky is a fellow who can't tell his own name. He is probably the one man in the state who didn't kill Goebel.

Another point of difference between William Jennings Bryan and Abraham Lincoln is that the latter never counted calamities until they had happened.

Erving Winslow, the Boston "anti-imperialist," declares that he is a republican. Obviously this man is either trying to flatter himself or to insult the republican party.

There is a strange lack of cordiality between David B. Hill and the Gustus Van Wyck boom for president. It is too bad that Mr. Hill refuses to welcome the little stranger.

The great calamity which has fallen upon the capital city of Canada will elicit not only American sympathy. It will draw forth American dollars as well, no doubt, should these be found needful for immediate relief of the distress resulting from the conflagration. Meanwhile, it is to be hoped, for the sake of humanity and civilization, that there will prove to be no basis for the suspicion that the calamity is due to the work of men hostile to the dominion government through sympathy with the Boers.

President Angell, of Michigan university, who is attending the ecumenical conference, is reported as saying that "federation of the churches in carrying on missionary work may result from the conference. In private many of the delegates are discussing it among themselves. The feeling is in the air around us." Those who have the best interests of the foreign mission field most at heart cannot but feel that whatever tends to federation of the churches cannot fail to add to the power and practical oficiency of their efforts. In the mission field, as in all other fields of human endeavor, union is strength.

One of Mr. Bryan's western partisans has discovered that the eastern democrats will spend $10,000,000 in the Kansas City convention to prevent the nomination of the free silver leader, and another declares that even if the Nebraska claimant were elected by 1,000,000 majority his opponents would never permit him to be seated, hinting vaguely that he would be treated as Goebel was in Kentucky. Among the guileless populists for whom they are expressly intended these sensational stories will no doubt cause a vast amount of sharp and painful thrill, but the public generally will regard them simply as indications that the silly season is coming in promptly on schedule time. The Bryanites are evidently resolved to have their explanations ready when called upon to account for his next regular defeat.

The plumbers of Biddeford have been granted a nine hour day.

THE GENIUS OF ABDUL HAMID.

The method by which it is reported that the sultan of Turkey expects to pay the American indemnity claims is so simple in its greatness as to be entirely worthy of the mind of that astute and pious eastern financier. He proposes to buy a cruiser from the Cramps for which he will pay $90,000 above the contract price. Then the Cramps will pay the United States government $90,000—and there you are, with no disagreeable European I O U's staring you in the face and everything serene within and without the sublime porte.

Of course the small and pettifogging Occidental might be led to ask who will pay the Cramps? Out on such a suggestion! Will not Allah and his prophet provide? But even if this matter be pressed, the original proposition contains in itself the logical answer. Thus: the new cruiser will in the course of time require armor and guns and divers other accessories. These will be purchased for a sum sufficiently above the contract price to make the excess equal the bill presented by the Cramps; the steel men and the gun makers will pay the Cramps—and there you are again, in all serenity. And so on ad infinitum.

Praise be to Allah, there is no such word as finis in the Turkish vocabulary, and so no final settlement.

WANDERED AROUND THE WEST END IN AIRY ATTIRE.

Hugh Magauley, who says he belongs in Georgetown, Mass., and came here to take a job in the shoe factory, went wandering around the west end on Sunday evening clad only in trousers, undershirt and shoes, and finally brought up in the yard of the Christ church rectory, Rev. Mr. LeV. Brine espied him and telephoned to the police station for an officer. Officer Burns went up and brought the stranger to the station. Magualey acknowledged that he had been drinking for a week. He claimed to have been robbed of sixty-five dollars, stockings, shirt and coat. He had two dollars on his person when searched at the station. He was put in a cell for the night to give his brain a chance to clear.

The grandest scenic production ever witnessed in this city at popular prices at Music hall tonight.

TO HONOR ADMIRAL HICHBORN.

At a meeting of the city councils of Vallejo, Cal., on Thursday evening, April 19 last, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

The official announcement having been made that Admiral Philip Hichborn, U. S. N., chief of the bureau of construction and repair, is to make an extended visit to Mare Island navy yard in an official capacity, and as he has in days gone by been a long resident of Vallejo, and was then as now a friend of the city and its people, therefore be it resolved that the mayor and board of city trustees constitute themselves a committee reinforced by such other citizens as the board may designate, to arrange for a reception and entertainment in his honor.

The board ordered the communication to be placed on file, and decided to constitute themselves a committee in compliance with the suggestions therein.

Wrinkles Come

To many a face which should still be smooth and fair. Worry doesn't bring them. There are no cares and anxieties to furrow the face. They are the signs of physical suffering, graven by the hand of Pain. It is the saddest result of the diseases which affect the womanly organs that they write plainly the sad record of suffering on the face and form. The skin becomes sallow, the cheeks are sunken, the eyes look dull, the body falls away. No woman who values her health or good looks should neglect to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for diseases of the womanly organs. It cures irregularity, inflammation, ulceration and female weakness. It lights up the eye, brightens the complexion, and rounds out the sunken curves of the body.

"I take great pleasure in recommending Dr Pierce's Favorite Prescription for female weakness" writes Mrs Susannah Permenter, of Paula Store, Shelby Co Texas "I was troubled with bearing down pains in my back and hips six years, and I wrote to Dr Pierce for advice I tried his 'Favorite Prescription' and six bottles cured me I feel like a new person, and I thank Dr Pierce for my health. Life is a burden to any one without health. I have told a great many of my friends about the great medicines I took"

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, sent free on receipt of stamps to pay cost of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for paper covered book, or 31 cents for cloth. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Will Hold Thaba N'Chu.

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 29.—It is understood that the British will continue to hold Thaba N'Chu, on account of its strategic importance and in order to check future raids by the Boers. The commandos who have been operating in that vicinity are melting away. The Boers are returning peacefully to their farms and many are taking the oath of allegiance. Experience has shown, however, that this is likely to be only a pretence and that these same Bosrs may create more disturbance in the British rear. Vigorous measures may be necessary to force general disarmament. The recent operations have cleared the military situation here. Now that Thaba N'Chu, as well as its approaches, is strongly held, Ladybrand, with the hostile Basutos closely watching the border, is full of danger for the Boers and the gravity of their situation will be accentuated when the British main advance begins.

Olivier Wounded.

ALIWAL NORTH, April 29.—It is reported here that Commandant Olivier was wounded at Wepener last Monday. Six New Zealanders, while scouting, fought six Boers, killing three and wounding three. One New Zealander was wounded.

Coming To This Country.

THE HAGUE, April 29.—The Boer peace commission will sail from Rotterdam for the United States next Thursday evening. Dr. Leyds and Mr. Muehler will not go. The commission will go to Amsterdam tomorrow.

CONGRESSIONAL PROSPECT.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The feature of the coming week in the house will be the consideration of the Nicaragua canal bill on Tuesday and Wednesday. The bill will doubtless command a very large majority when it comes to a vote. The week in the senate will be devoted largely to the Alaskan code bill and appropriation bills. Senator Hawley will call up the army appropriation bill tomorrow, and this will be followed by the fortifications bill. Senator Chandler on Wednesday will ask for consideration of the resolution in the case of Senator Clark of Montana, but there will be requests for time to read the testimony, and it is likely that the matter will go over for several days.

VERMONT MAN HUNT CONTINUES.

WOODSTOCK, VT., April 29.—The hunt for Dustin and Frank Shaw, father and son, who escaped from the Woodstock jail early last week and who have been pursued for the past four days by a posse of men and bloodhounds, is not yet successful. It is believed that the two fugitives are corralled in a swamp in the Pittsfield woods and that they will be captured in a short time.

RAIDED A COCK FIGHT.

DEDHAM, MASS., April 29.—The police raided a cock fight in Westwood, a town three miles from here, this afternoon, and captured six men, twenty teams, eight bicycles and a dozen dead and living birds. All the men were bailed out and will probably be arraigned in court tomorrow morning.

DEWEY GOES TO CHICAGO.

WASHINGTON, April 29. — Admiral Dewey, accompanied by Mrs. Dewey and his private secretary, left on a special train over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at noon today, for Chicago, to attend the celebration of the second anniversary of the battle of Manila bay.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 29. — The porte has not yet returned a reply to the note addressed by the Mr. Lloyd Griscom, the United States charge de affairs, to the Turkish foreign minister, and the indemnity situation remains unchanged.

FIRE AT PLAISTOW.

PLAISTOW, N. H., April 29.—The house, barn and outbuildings at Swett hill owned by Mrs. Helen Mitchell were burned this morning. The loss is two thousand dollars. A faulty chimney is held responsible for the fire.

BASE BALL.

The following is the result of the games played in the National league yesterday:

Cincinnati 6, Pittsburg 8; at Cincinnati.

Chicago 1, St. Louis 6; at Chicago.

TAYLOR BACK IN KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, KY., April 29.—Governor W. S. Taylor returned to this city from Washington today and passed the day with his family at the executive mansion. This evening he went to Louisville.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON PARIS EXPOSITION GROUNDS.

PARIS, April 29.—An accident which occurred within the exposition grounds today caused the death of six persons and the injury of about forty others. At the northern boundary of the grounds is located a side show, the "Celestial Globe." A foot bridge, to which the finishing touches are being put, crosses the Avenue de Sufferin, near the side show. The bridge is of wood, with plaster towers at each end. It was condemned only this morning, by the exposition authorities, and the public were not allowed upon it. In this way a disaster even more terrible than that which occurred was averted. As the gay crowd was passing along the avenue and a hundred or more people were beneath the bridge, it suddenly fell with a terrific crash, burying about fifty. The workmen on the grounds who saw the catastrophe, together with the police and republican guards and a few soldiers went to the rescue. The weighty plaster towers were responsible for the collapse of the bridge. The exposition authorities are not accountable for the faulty construction of the bridge, for it was built by the manager of the "Celestial Globe."

FOR BREAKING AND ENTERING.

Martin Tohan Arrested by Deputy Sheriff Scott.

Deputy Sheriff Scott of Exeter arrested Martin Tohan at Frank Carkin's, on Woodbury avenue, about nine o'clock Sunday evening, on the charges of breaking and entering and larceny, and brought him to the county jail in this city. Tohan is the young foreigner who served time in the jail here for breaking into Rand's grocery store on Middle street. He has been working for Mr. Carkin for a number of months now.

It is alleged in the warrant that Tohan forced an entrance into the house of George E. Brackett in Greenland, and stole clothing belonging to the hired man, James Hayes, and a trunk. He is charged with breaking into no less than three camps at Bayside, owned by Exeter parties. The authorities are determined to stop this tampering with the camps on the shores of Great Bay, and it is probable that young Tohan will be made an example of to some purpose.

He will be taken to Exeter this morning for trial in the police court there. Tohan was in bed when arrested. He came along readily enough. He has other names, among them that of Uaitch.

STATE NEWS.

Items Of Interest to People In This Part of New Hampshire.

The machine shop and a lumber storehouse, owned and operated by the Genie Manufacturing company in Rochester, were destroyed by fire Saturday morning. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is about $8000.

A week ago Fred Oakes, the 15 year old son of Henry Oakes of Merrimac, Mass., run away from his home and went to Exeter, going to the home of Nathan Fowler on South street, who was once a tenant on young Oakes father's farm. Last Thursday he was followed by his younger brother, who likewise went to Mr. Fowler's home. They were sent back to Merrimac.

The national colors and the colors of the state department, G. A. R., at Concord, were displayed at half mast during the funeral of Miss Harriet P. Dame.

The dredges are now daily expected to begin work in excavating for the turning basin in Exeter harbor. The work will begin at this point, and rough weather has thus far prevented the safe passage of dredgers and scows from Boston to Portsmouth.

In the Somersworth police court Saturday morning Joseph Lafevre and H. Turcotte were charged with robbing Esdros Poulin of $44 by picking his pockets. Both respondents pleaded not guilty. Considerable evidence was introduced, after hearing which the judge discharged Turcotte and held Lafevre in the sum of $500 for his appearance before the September supreme court.

RAILROAD APPROPRIATION INSERTED.

Senator Chandler has offered an amendment to the naval appropriation bill providing $45,000 for a railroad in the Portsmouth navy yard.

"Persevere and prosper." If you take Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully for scrofula, rheumatism, boils, eruptions, dyspepsia, it will cure you.

"Cure the cough and save the life." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs and colds, down to the very verge of consumption.

MUNYON'S KIDNEY CURE

I will guarantee that my Kidney Cure will cure 90 per cent. of all forms of kidney complaint and in many instances the most serious forms of Bright's disease. If the disease is complicated send a four ounce vial of urine We will analyze it and advise you free what to do.

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At all druggists, 25c. a vial. Guide to Health and medical advice free. 1505 Arch st., Phila.

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F. W. HARTFORD, MANAGER.

One Solid Week

COMMENCING

Monday, April 30

Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.

Anderson Theatre Co.

Opening Night

The Big Scenic Production

THE WORLD.

20,000 Feet of Special Scenery.

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The Great Ship Scene
The Sinking of a Big Ocean Liner
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The Rescue by a Passing Steamer
The Storm at Sea.

Every Scene Produced as Advertised

REPERTOIRE

Monday Evening..... The World
Tuesday Evening..... The Little Detective
Wednesday Matinee ..... Stars and Stripes
Wednesday Evening..... Mystic Mountain
Thursday Evening..... The Smugglers
Friday Evening..... Cannon Ball Express
Saturday Matinee..... East Lynne
Saturday Even'g..What Happened to Hopper

Up-to-date Specialties Between Acts.

10, 20 and 30 Cts.

SPECIAL 15 cents will admit a lady to the best seat in the house if purchased at the reserved seat sale before 7 p. m., Monday.

SHOCKING

results may follow the use of ELECTRICAL GOODS of cheap make. They are apt to give out at unexpected times and places. We offer SUPPLIES which are cheap only in price. The material used in each article is of the best, and the workmanship is as good as skilled labor can make it.

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FARM 200 Acres, 50 of it Wood and Lumber. Fine buildings in thorough order. House 30x40, 2 story. Barn 40x60. Corn House, Piggery, Hennery. Good orchard. Never failing well; cistern. Elevated and sightly. Good soil, raise anything. Near market. Title perfect. $3000; no less.

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PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

OAK CASTLE, NO. 4, K. G. E.

Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St., Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—Charles F. Cole, N. C.; Fred Gardner, P. C.; Charles E. Oliver, V. C.; Geo. E. M. Smiley, V. H.; E. P. Gidney, H. P.; True W. Priest, K. of E.; Allison L. Phinney, C. of E.; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; James Kehoe, S. H.

CITY OF PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, K. OF C.

Meets at K. of C. Hall, High St., First and Third Tuesdays of each month.

Officers—Geo. S. Kirvan, G. K.; W. H. Lyons, M. D., D. G. K.; Wm. McEvoy Chan.; James Whitman, Warden; J. E Meegan, Fin. Sec.; Victor J. Murphy, Rec. Sec.; Daniel Casey, Treas.

OSGOOD LODGE, NO. 48, I. O. O. F.

Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Officers—Charles H. Kehoe, N. G.; George W. French, V. G.; Howard Anderson, Sec; Edwin B. Prime, Treas.; Albert C. Plumer, Fin. Sec.

The Degree Flag will be displayed when degrees are to be conferred. Watch for it. All brother Odd Fellows not members of the Lodge are cordially invited to attend the Lodge meetings and are assured a cordial greeting.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 8, O. U. A. M

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, every other Thursday.

Officers — Fred Joslyn, C.; Arthur Woodsum, V. C.; Thomas D. Spinney Jr. Ex-C.; James E. Harrold, Sr. Ex-C.; Frank Pike, R. S.; Frank C. Langley, F. S.; Edward Voudy, I. P.; William P. Gardner, O. P.

PORTSMOUTH LODGE, NO. 97, B. P. O. E.

Meets at Hall, Daniel St., Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each moth, except Second Tuesday of June, July and August, and Fourth Tuesday of September.

Officers—True W. Priest, E. R., H. B. Dow, T.; I. R. Davis, S.

BESOR SENATE, NO. 602, K. A. E. O.

Meets in Pythian Hall, Second and Fourth Fridays in each month.

Officers—Excellent Senator, Arthur S Johnson; Sr. Seneschal, J. E. Chickering; Jr. Seneschal, Arthur C. Dares; Sarsacos, E. W. Voudy Rec. Sec., J. E. Harrold; Fin. Sec, A. O. Caswell; Treas., F. C. Langley; Sr. Vigilante, John B. Forbes; Jr. Vigilante. Chas H. Magraw; Surgeon, Dr. A. B. Sherburne Warden, W. P. Gardner.

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Is the time to inspect the samples of

SPRING CLOTHING.

I have just received a new lot of samples and I am prepared to make suits from $15.00 up and pants from $4.00 up.

CLEANSING, REPAIRING AND PRESSING A SPECIALTY.

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed

O'LEARY, THE TAILOR,
5 Bridge Street.

Old Furniture Made New.

Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert H. Hall and have it re-upholstered? It will cost but little.

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions And Coverings.

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Hanover Street Near Market.

CEMETERY LOTS CARED FOR AND TURFING DONE.

WITH increased facilities the subscriber is again prepared to take charge and keep in order such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be intrusted to his care. He will also give careful attention to the turfing and grading of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones, and the removal of bodies In addition to work at the cemeteries he will do turfing and grading in the city at short notice

Cemetery lots for sale, also Loam and Turf.

Orders left at his residence, corner of Richards avenue and South street, or by mail, or left with Oliver W. Ham (successor to S. S. Fletcher) 60 Market street, will receive prompt attention

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Sufferers from Catarrh and Cold in the head are soon relieved. Is a no-sneeze powder used as a snuff 3 or 4 times a day. Free sample for postal card. Dimond, 330 Connecticut street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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OFFICE HOURS: Till 10 a. m., 2 to 4, 7 to 9 p. m.
Special Attention Given to Disease Women and Children.

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THE OTTAWA HORROR.

Quick Response to Appeals For Aid to the Sufferers.

PATHETIC SCENES IN HULL.

Latest Figures Show That Seven Lives Have Been Lost and That the Value of Property Destroyed Is $15,000,000.

Ottawa, April 28.—The estimates of the damage wrought by Thursday's fire prove to have been under rather than over the mark. A careful survey of the field gives the following result:

Dead, 7; homeless, 15,000; buildings burned, 3,000; hands out of work, 5,000; value of property destroyed, $15,000,000.

While other fires have destroyed the homes and savings of a people, this, in addition to rendering thousands as poor and almost as naked as when they came into the world, destroyed the industries which furnished them with their means of living and left them largely dependent, for a period at least, upon the benefactions of the public.

The lumbermen have been having a talk over their losses, and, while none of them will speak for publication, the loss of lumber alone is put at 125,000,000 feet. This makes a total loss for lumber of about $3,500,000.

The great need for ready relief for the sufferers from the disaster has made every one strain his best efforts in that direction. Quick response has been made from many cities of the Dominion, and goods and money are coming in by every train. Workmen have already started in Hull to build shelter for the people. Everything has to be conveyed over the river in boats.

The Scene In Hull.

A walk through the district in Hull where the homeless and destitute are located presented scenes of desolation and pathetic pictures that are simply indescribable. Old men and women, young men and women and children sat alone or perhaps in hundreds of small groups with the few chairs, bundles and a scanty lot of household goods around them. It was all they had in the world. There were children who were scantily clad and who huddled together on a piece of raised ground trying to keep themselves warm while their parents were away trying to find a place of shelter.

There were hundreds of scenes of individual and family destitution in that section of Hull that will be indelibly stamped on the memories of all who saw the sad picture. Nor were matters greatly improved on the Ottawa side of the river although the destitution was not so apparent, as the people were more readily cared for, and they were not so poor to begin with.

In addition to the $100,000 which the Dominion government will give and $10,000 from the city council, with $25,000 from the Ontario government, there was reported from private sources nearly $100,000 more to assist the distressed.

An estimate of the losses of the principal manufacturers is as follows: E. B. Eddy company, $2,000,000; McKay Milling company, $350,000; Hull Lumber company, $750,000; Export Lumber company, $950,000; J. R. Booth, $2,000,000; Bronson & Weston, $750,000; Dominion Carbide company, $100,000; J. Oliver & Sons, $50,000; Chaudiere Machine company, $75,000; Baldwin Machine Foundry company, $100,000; Canadian Pacific station, $100,000; Victoria brewery, $15,000; total, $8,485,000.

A dispatch from London says that after a consultation with the Canadian high commissioner, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the lord mayor, Mr. A. J. Newton, has decided to immediately open a Mansion House fund for the relief of the homeless people of Ottawa, and a Stock Exchange fund was opened with several large subscriptions. The lord mayor's appeal will be issued Monday.

Favors Mims For President.

Indianapolis, April 28.—Secretary Walters of the Populist state committee leaves for Cincinnati Sunday night to attend the national convention, which will be held in that city May 9. Mr. Walters will, in all probability, be national chairman of the Populist committee. He favors A. L. Mims of Tennessee for president and H. B. Fay of Minnesota for vice president. He will work to secure the nomination of this ticket while in Cincinnati until the convention meets. Secretary Walters says he is confident the ticket will be nominated, inasmuch as Tennessee and other states are in favor of it.

No Rising In Santiago.

Havana, April 28.—An investigation into the allegation made in a dispatch from Madrid that Jesus Rabi, the Cuban leader, had headed an "insurrectionary movement" in the province of Santiago de Cuba shows that Rabi was at his farm, near Manzanillo, where he resides during the greater part of the year, and that he is perfectly quiet. Governor General Wood characterizes the Madrid story as being absolutely without foundation. He says there is no more chance at present of a rising in Santiago than of a rising in Washington.

Ex-President Paterno Caught.

Manila, April 28.—Major General Lloyd Wheaton reports that Senor Paterno, the former president of the Filipino so called cabinet, has been captured in the mountains near Trinidad, province of Benguet, April 25. Paterno recently, through relatives in Manila, requested and received permission to enter the American lines, but failed to appear. His relatives explained that he had been sick a long time and was an invalid. He was brought to San Fernando on a litter ambulance by soldiers of the Forty-eighth regiment.

New Lawyer In Molineux Case.

Buffalo, April 28.—John G. Milburn of this city has been retained to make the argument before the court of appeals in the case of Roland B. Molineux, convicted in New York of murder in the first degree for causing the death of Mrs. Kate Adams. The case will be argued in October.

Quiet at Cornell Dam.

Croton Landing, N. Y., April 28.—The departure of the last of the soldiers did not result in any outbreak on the part of the strikers at the Cornell dam, and there is absolute quiet at the works. A full force of men is at work. Thirty deputies are on guard, but no further trouble is anticipated.

DO DIVINING RODS DIVINE?

Sometimes Water Is Located by Their Use and Sometimes Not.

The pros and cons of the theory of the divining rod are again being discussed in the English newspapers.

The superintendent of a fire brigade testifies to a case within his experience in which a water finder was commissioned to operate on an estate of the existence of which he was previously ignorant. He got to work, soon found the presence of water, and, fixing upon the nearest and most conveniently placed spring, gave the probable depth at which water would be discovered in sufficient quantities at 75 feet. At 70 feet the water came in, and at 77 feet operations had to be stopped, as the flow became too heavy. Some of the tools had to be left in the well, as there was not time to remove them all. The well supplied the cattle, horses and pigs of the farm on which it was bored through the dry summer of 1896, never failing in its flow. Twelve months after a second well was sunk barely a stone's throw from the first. The water finder was asked if one stream would affect the other, as they were so near. He replied, "No, they are two distinctly different streams, running in different directions." The second well was as successful as the first. This correspondent regards the power to find water as the result of a force, magnetic or otherwise, over which the finder has no control and which he is unable to explain. He also says that the operation of finding water produces a marked degree of nervous fatigue in the operator.

On the other hand, the discomfiture is announced of a professional water finder who made a tour in the island of Jamaica, where in the dry season water is a precious boon. He traveled through the island, rod in hand, but met with little success. At one village in the Santa Cruz mountains he pegged out part of the course of a subterranean stream and then retired to lunch at a neighboring hotel. In his absence some wags removed his pegs and lined out a totally different course. On his return the diviner took up the new direction and continued it for 100 yards, not discovering his mistake until it was pointed out to him. At one point where he predicted water at a depth of 40 feet there was no sign of it when 150 feet had been bored, and after going down 200 feet the borer could not be extracted. The same result occurred in many other places, and finally the diviner left the island abruptly. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"FRONT!" IN WASHINGTON.

Hotel Hallboys Who Expect the Guests to Do Part of Their Work.

The colored "front" of the Washington hotel is like no other hotel hallboy, white or black, in the United States. He doesn't hesitate to ask the guests to do part of his work. Old stagers at these hotels do not appear to think it strange, but folks accustomed to hotels in other parts of the country are at first rather surprised at the requests made of them by the colored "front" of the Washington hotels. This is the style of it:

"Goin to you room, sir?" asks a "front" with card and tray as a guest is about to step into the elevator.

"Yes." And then "front," handing the card, says:

"Will you tap at Mr. Honeycomb's door and tell him this genman is downstairs and wants to see him?"

Your room is 61, and "front" knows it, and he also knows that Mr. Honeycomb's room is 60, and to save himself a trip up stairs he'll bother you to tap at a strange man's room and deliver the message.

Or it is: "D'yo know, sir, if Mr. Bulleyton is in his room? You've just come down, sir, and there's a genman here wants to see him." Sometimes it is, "Will you please, sir, drop this letter into Mr. Finnigan's room?" And so it goes.

The northerner at first is a bit taken aback, but he soon becomes accustomed to the situation and grins at the audacity of the requests. Others tell the colored "front" to go to the devil, and so on. The colored "front" doesn't mean any disrespect. It is only his way of trying to shuffle his work on to others.—New York Sun.

Her Ancestor.

An Australian woman of great charm and tact tells many amusing stories of the strange questions put to her by people with a thirst for information about her native land.

"It is a very common thing for me to be asked if the bushes are still thick where I live or whether our house is in a 'clearing,'" she says plaintively, "and I know they often regard my veracity as a doubtful quantity when I tell them Australia is not all 'bush' by any means. But an old lady asked me a new question one day. She evidently supposed that all the dwellers in Australia were descendants of the criminals transported to Botany bay.

"'Is it possible for the convicts to educate their children so well ordinarily?' this terrible old English woman asked me, surveying me through her lorgnette as I finished telling one of her friends about my school days.

"'But my father was not a convict, madam,' I said, with natural surprise.

"'Ah,' she said meditatively, 'then I suppose it was your grandfather who was sent there. Of course much can be done in the third generation.'

"I should have been angry if it had been worth while," the Australian adds, with admirable wisdom, "but she surveyed me so impersonally that I didn't even tell her there was actually a part of the population of my country which did not come from convict stock."—Youth's Companion.

The Middle Initial.

It is a common habit with English novelists to distinguish their transatlantic characters by giving them names with a middle initial. Mr. Moore, I note, calls his American millionaire Isaac P. Newton. The name has certainly a distinctive American flavor about it, but we are apt to overlook the circumstance that, although it is associated so often with Americans, yet the middle initial is quite as frequently used over here as in the United States, as, to witness, such familiarly known names as Jerome K. Jerome, Silas K. Hocking, Clement K. Shorter, Arthur J. Balfour, Margaret L. Woods, Charlotte M. Yonge, Louis N. Parker and many others that spring to the memory.—London Mail.

No Option.

Barber (pausing in the mutilation)—Will you have a close shave, sir?

Victim (with a gasp)—If I get out of this chair alive, I shall certainly consider it a very close shave.—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

Earnest Effort.

Hax—What's the matter with that man—St. Vitus' dance?

Jax—No; he has the ague, and he's trying to shake it off.—Philadelphia Record.

RACHRAY ISLAND.

Och, what was it got me at all that time
To promise I'd marry a Rachray man?
An now he'll not listen to rason or rhyme.
He's strivin to hurry me all that he can.
"Come on, an ye be to come on," says he.
"Ye're bound for the island to live wi' me!"

See Rachray island beyont in the bay!
The dear knows what they be doin out there
But fishin an fightin an tearin away,
An who's to hindher, an what do they care?
The goodness can tell what 'ud happen to me
When Rachray 'ud have me, ance, ance!

I might have took Pether from over the hill,
A dacent peacher, the kind, poor boy!
Could I keep the ould places about me still
I'd never set foot out o' sweet Ballyvoy.
My sorra on Rachray, the could sea caves,
An black neck divers an weary ould waves!

I'll never win back now, whatever may fall.
Oh, give me good luck, for you'll see me no more!
Sure, an island man is the mischief an all,
An me that never was married before!
Oh, think o' my fate when ye dance at a fair!
In Rachray there's no Christianity there!

—Moira O'Neill in Spectator.

CAPTURING SEALS.

The Wonderful Vitality and Courage of the Old Dog Hood.

The killing of the young seals has been frequently described as brutal and brutalizing and the seal hunters depicted as savages, but to my mind the work is not nearly so brutalizing as the ordinary killing of sheep, pigs or oxen.

Here the animal is too young to feel fear and evinces no signs of it; no animal is wounded and left to die in vain. The "crying" of young seals is not from fear, but hunger. One often hears them cry all night for their dams, while they never give tongue at man's approach.

It is only in killing the old dog hood seals that one feels the savagery of killing anything, for the hood's marvelous vitality is only equaled by his pluck. I watched four men fight an old dog hood one day on a small pan. Reared up on his haunches, with his hood blown up, he awaited the attack. The first blow, struck on his hood, might as well have hit a stone wall, while, catching the second gaff end cleverly in his teeth, he shook the long handle to such good purpose that he cleared the pan of his enemies in an instant. Though he could at any moment have slipped off into the water, he would not do so, and soon a lucky blow under the jaw stretched him out. A perfect shower of blows on the head seemed to finish him off, and, a heavy strap being placed around him, he was hauled to the bulwarks by the steam winch.

Just as he got there his immense weight broke it down, and he disappeared, we thought for good, but in a minute or so he suddenly appeared again, and, refreshed by the cold water, he climbed out on to the very same pan, where the hunters were ungallant enough to return and dispatch him with their long knives. Nor does the hunter by any means have it all his own way. So agile and powerful are these beasts that they will jump clear out of the water on to a pan 6 to 10 feet high without touching the edge, when in no other way they could climb on to it, and many a man has been badly mauled and bitten and dragged into the water in endeavoring to capture the valiant old fellows.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Relics of the Spanish Armada.

One of the most fatal spots for armada ships had been Sligo bay. When Geoffrey Fenton went to view this scene of disaster, he found Spanish guns sunk half a horseman's staff in the shifting sand and "numbered in one strand of less than five miles in length above 1,100 dead corpses of men which the sea had driven upon the shore," and the country people told him "the like was in other places, though not of like number." Somewhat later the lord deputy on his way, as he expressed it, to dispatch "those rags" of the Spaniards which still infected the country, saw with amazement the masses of wreckage scattered along a beach on the same coast—timber enough to build "five of the greatest ships that ever I saw, besides mighty great boats, cables and other cordage, and some such masts for bigness and length as I never saw any two could make the like."

A copy of the sailing directions given by Medina Sidonia, found perhaps in some captain's sea chest among the wreckage, fell into the lord deputy's hands. A grim smile must have flitted over his face as he read the words, "Take great heed lest you fall upon the island of Ireland for fear of the harm that may happen unto you upon that coast." An armada relic still more touching than these instructions is part of a letter written off Dingle by a Spanish captain, begging the president of Munster for friendly treatment. Into a bundle of state papers which tell, in the language of the victors, the awful story of shipwreck and bloodshed on the Irish coast, this fragment, rusty and stained as if by salt water, has strayed like a wail from the vanquished.—William Frederic Tilton in Century.

A Denmark Custom.

It is the custom in Denmark not only to send city children to the country, but country children to the city. Commenting on this, a writer in the Boston Transcipt says: "The country children have their taste of a pleasure and benefit derived from visits to the city, where new and strange interests appeal strongly to the wonder loving mind of the child to whom city sights and sounds and scenes are unfamiliar. The child of the rural districts is as susceptible to the healthy influence of change as is his city cousin, and well might Denmark's custom of sending country children to the city be adopted in the land where her 'country week' suggestions have grown and flourished with each succeeding summer. A 'city week' might with profit be established, which in days to come would rival even her sister charity in popularity and success."

The Ranking Officers.

In answer to an inquiry I would say that the ranking officer of the United States navy is Admiral William A. Kirkland, commanding the navy yard at San Francisco. Rear Admiral Dewey will be seventh on the list—that is, he will stand at the foot of the list of rear admirals. The act of congress promoted him five files and jumped him over Commodores Norton, Bunce, McNair and Howell. The highest ranking officer in the army is Major General Nelson A. Miles. The second on the list is Major General Wesley Merritt, and then come Generals Brooke, Otis, Coppinger, Shafter, Graham, Wade and Merriam in order.—Chicago Record.

If the arms of the sea were in the right place perhaps we wouldn't hear so much about old ocean's melancholy waist.—Richmond Dispatch.

Epicures do not take vinegar on raw, sliced tomatoes. The natural acid is quite enough and is much more delicate to a fastidious palate.

SOME FLOWER NAMES.

Words That Serve to Show the Haunt or the Characteristic of the Plant.

There is many a flower's name that gives us a quaint bit of history or folklore or flashes upon us a charming glimpse of its haunts and associates. Saxifrage, for instance, or stone breaker, brings up vividly a picture of the places—the gray clefts or crevices of the rocks—where we find its modest white flower. Rosemary, named from the Latin words meaning dew or spray of sea, tells us of salt sea marshes sprinkled with the pale purple blooms. Most of our authorities derive the marigold from "Mary's gold," and it is so named in a herbal, or book about plants, of the sixteenth century.

Other names give some striking characteristic of the plant itself, as phlox, signifying flame, from its glowing mass of color, and the anemone is the windflower, swaying, dancing, bending at every breath of the wind. Pliny tells a pretty story that its buds open at the wind's call. The woodbine, or woodbind, is named from its clinging growth. Shakespeare seems fond of the woodbine and makes Beatrice hide herself in a "woodbine couverture." Plantain and planetree are from a word meaning broad, and tulip is derived from the eastern word for turban, its silken texture and gayly colored stripes suggesting the oriental covering for the head.

The gladiolus (little sword) is so called probably from its sharp, sword shaped leaves, and the eglantine (diminutive of the French aiguille) from its piercing, needlelike thorns. Coconut is from the Spanish coco, or bugbear, descriptive of the queer, impish little face at the base of the hairy nut. Nasturtium, which means "nose twister," gives a picture of the person smelling the blossom and involuntarily contorting his features from the stinging and pungent odor. Pink introduces us to a group of words that at first sight seem very oddly ill matched, for this daintily edged flower gets its name pink from the Dutch verb pinken, to pick out with a sharp instrument, as a border is pinked in notched scallops for decoration. Charming pictures are given by the "sundew," with its sparkling leaves; "the daisie, or else the eye of the day," as Chaucer calls it, from its habit of opening at dawn, and the asters are the "stars" of the field.

The exquisite blue speedwell and the beckoning sprays of traveler's joy seem to fling us greetings from meadow and hedgerow. The bright little heartsease preaches content, and there is a sort of moral in the rough brushwood and tangled vines (labrusca) and the kindred adjective brusque. The old word teasen meant to card wool, and hence we get both "tease," which is a rubbing up the fur in a wrong direction, to speak figuratively, and teasel, a prickly, thistlelike plant whose flower heads, when dry, are sometimes used for raising the nap on woolen cloth.—Ella F. Mosby in St. Nicholas.

SAND PILE FOR CHILDREN.

The Cheapest and Most Satisfying Plaything In the World.

"First in a child's outfit should be a sand heap if the young ones are quite young," writes Charles M. Skinner of "Gardens For Children" in The Ladies' Home Journal. "Almost the first thing that human beings want to do after they learn to eat is to dig. A cartload of sand is one of the cheapest and most satisfying playthings in the word. It is worth a houseful of dolls and painted monkeys on sticks.

"Watch Johnny and Nelly at their work and you will wish most heartily that you could find the same novelty and enthusiasm in your employments. That sand pile is very cosmos. Mountains are builded from it with the use of tin shovels and beach pails; there are caves in the cool depths near the foot of those Himalayas—caves big enough for the cat to turn around in; Johnny makes a fort on his side, and Nelly lays out a garden on hers. Johnny's fort mounts murderous clothespins, and the garden has trees and flowers and fountains made of burned matches, wisps of paper and broom straws, while china dolls walk abroad there and take the air.

"'What trifling!' did you say? No so. This is one of the most serious affairs in life. Don't you see that in this play the little ones are learning? Probably they acquire more exact information in an hour than they gain all day in school. They are gathering ideas—facts—about this physical world that they must use their whole lives long, for all knowledge rests upon them; ideas about substance, gravity, density, form, distance."

Improvements In Aseptic Surgery.

At a meeting of the German surgical congress Professor Mikulicz (Breslau) said that in order to avoid infection of operation wounds by the hands of the surgeons and the assistants he recommended the wearing of gloves of white thread, which must be sterilized before use. To protect the wounds from germs coming from the mouth he and his assistants cover their mouths with gauze bandages. He stated that this precaution was necessary, owing to the fact that in 33 per cent of 48 cases bacteriological examination showed that staphylococcus aureus was present in the mouths of healthy persons. Speaking during the course of an operation ought to be avoided as much as possible. To insure the sterilization of dressing materials he has devised some methods which are apparently very useful. The most simple and efficacious way to control is to put inside the dressing box a piece of paper on which the word "sterilized" is printed, and the paper before being sterilized is made blue by a solution of iodine, so that the printing disappears. When a temperature sufficient for complete sterilization is produced within the apparatus, the iodine goes off and the word "sterilized" reappears on the paper.—Lancet.

Unfeeling.

A certain drill sergeant whose severity had made him unpopular with his company was putting a squad of recruits through the funeral exercise.

Opening the ranks so as to admit the passage of the supposed cortege between them, the instructor, by way of practical explanation, walked slowly down the lane formed by the two ranks, saying as he did so:

"Now I'm the corpse, pay attention."

Having reached the end of the party, he turned round, regarded them steadily with a scrutinizing eye for a moment or two, then remarked:

"Your 'ands is right, and your 'eads is right, but you 'aven't got that look of regret you ought to 'ave."—Pearson's Weekly.

Ribald Repartee.

He—Tell the truth and shame the devil, you know.

She—I don't know whether it would shame him for you to tell the truth, but it would surprise him much.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

MISSED MONARCHS.

ROYAL RULERS WHO NARROWLY ESCAPED VIOLENT DEATH.

Louis Philippe Had Lead Pumped at Him For Fourteen Years—The Attempts on Queen Victoria's Life—Emperor William Had Many Close Calls.

The list of missed monarchs is, taking it no further back than the last half dozen decades or so, an interesting subject of consideration. At the head of it we find the most missed monarch of his own or indeed of any age, Louis Philippe. For a matter of 14 years this monarch was constantly having lead pumped at him. His experience began on Nov. 19, 1832. Somebody—it was never properly ascertained who—opened fire upon him on the Pont Neuf. This was but a foretaste. Fieschi followed with his infernal machine July 28, 1835. Nineteen barrels, with four balls in each, arranged to cover a space of 25 feet wide and 10 feet high, accounted for Marshal Mortier, three other military officers and five civilians on the spot. The king rode home without a scratch. Alibaud followed June 25, 1836; Meurnier in December of the same year. Darmes drew his bead in 1840. Leconte had pot shots at his sovereign from behind a wall in 1846, and before that year was out Henri had done his best to "snipe" him from the garden of the Tuileries. And all these operators had provided themselves with at least four shots apiece. All they succeeded in doing to their target was to lodge a bit of wadding in one of his ambrosial whiskers.

Meantime Oxford in 1840, John Francis in 1842, Bean a few weeks later in the same year and William Hamilton in 1849 had all scored misses against the sovereign lady of these realms, who was to have yet a further experience at Windsor station in 1882, when Maclean, the homicidal lunatic, made his attempt.

But for what happened at St. Petersburg at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of March 13, 1881, the second Alexander of Russia might have been as much missed as the citizen king himself. Karakozow had missed him at St. Petersburg in 1866. Berezowski had missed him again in Paris on that historic 6th of June in 1867. Soloveiff failed in 1879. They laid a mine for him just outside Moscow and the imperial luggage train happened to be running first that day. Then they filled a vault below the dining room at the Winter palace. But that February evening it so fell out that the imperial dinner party was a little later than usual. The czar had gone to meet the Prince of Hesse. The mine was fired before the party had entered the room. Before the Borki "accident" the son of Alexander II had had a couple of experiences. One officer all but had him at Gatschina in 1887. Another missed him even more narrowly the next year.

Thrice missed was her most Catholic majesty Isabella—by La Riva in 1847, by Merino, the priest, in 1852, though it was only the busk of her corsets that saved her, and by Raymond Fuentes in 1856. Alfonso XII was missed by Moncasi in 1878 and by Francesco Otelo Gonzales subsequently. When the Duc d'Aosta was King Amadeus, a party of five went for him at Madrid in the Calle Arenal, but it was one of the party who was killed. Even the popular Francis Joseph has been missed twice. Libenyi grazed his majesty's neck with a knife in 1853. Overdank was less successful later.

The third Napoleon was very badly missed. Pianori gave him both barrels at the corner of the Rue de Balzac in the last days of May, 1855. Bellecmarre's pistol threw too high on Sept. 8, that year, when the emperor was just entering the Theatre Italien, and Orsini & Co.'s failure on Jan. 14, 1858, just outside the old Opera in the Rue Lepelletier, is the most historic of them all. We had Walewski writing from the Quay d'Orsay to Persigny at Albert Gate to know if we "gave hospitality to assassins." We had Pam's conspiracy to murder bill and its defeat on its second reading and the ministry out and Lord Derby and Disraeli in, Mr. Gladstone and the other "Peelites" voting with the majority.

The "incidentals of office" had fallen to King Humbert's lot before Acciarito met him in the way. Giovanni Passanante had missed him on Nov. 17, 1878.

The great and good King William, both as king and as emperor, knew what being missed felt like. Oskar Becker lurked for him in the Lilienthal Allee, Baden, one July morning in 1861 while his majesty was taking his early constitutional. Oskar left his mark, too, on the royal neck. Hodel waited till May 11, 1878, when he scored two misses. In less than two months afterward Nobiling, "doctor of philosophy and scientific agriculture," proved how much better it would have been for him to stick to philosophy and agriculture. He peppered the aged emperor with a shotgun from a second floor window in the Unter den Linden. There were some 30 pellets to be counted about the imperial physiognomy and forearm. The recipient seems to have thought rather uncomfortably about himself. He insisted upon "Unser Fritz" becoming regent. But it proved a miss, after all.

The egregious failure which has added the king of Greece to this company will be fresh in everybody's recollection. For the rest, Milan I of Servia, qualified for a place on the list, it appears, in 1882, and Pedro II of Brazil became entitled to one in 1889. But these are misses which have more immediately concerned the parties themselves than the world at large. Altogether the missed monarch seems to be the rule, which is an assuring consideration for them all.—Pall Mall Gazette.

He Understood the Business.

First Beggar—Why didn't you tackle that lady? She might have given you something.

Second Beggar—I let her go because I understand my business better than you do. I never ask a woman for anything when she is alone, but when two women are together you can get money from both, because each one is afraid the other will think her stingy if she refuses. This profession has to be studied, just like any other, if you expect to make it a success." —Pearson's Weekly.

Both Eccentric.

Publisher (writing to eminent author)—I inclose check for $100, for which please send us at once something short and snappy.

Eminent Author (replying)—I forward by express today one turtle, which I think will fill your requirements. Many thanks for check.—Ainslee's Magazine.

It strikes the New York Observer that the new automatic contribution box may not be the success anticipated because it will not be combined with "the expectant attitude of a live deacon at the other end of the handle."

NERVOUS PROSTRATION

Cured By Dr. Halleck's Wonderful Electric Pills For Weak, Worn Out, Nervous People.

HAVE YOU THESE SYMPTOMS?

Are you nervous? Are you fidgety? Are you irritable? Are you changeable in your moods? Is your appetite capricious? Does your mind wander? Do you change your mind often on the same subject? Is it hard for you to concentrate your mind on any one subject? Are you fretful? Are you sleepless? Do you have flashes of cold or heat? Are you troubled at times with palpitation? Do you have cold sweats? Do you have spells in which you surely think you are going to die? Do you have brown moving specks before your eyes? Do you have strange roaring, buzzing sounds in your ears? Do you suffer from Paralysis, Sciatica, Locomotor Ataxia?

If you have these symptoms, or any considerable number of them, you may be sure that you suffer from a wasting away of the nerve centers, and Dr. Halleck's Wonderful Electric Pills should be used at once. Dr. Halleck's Wonderful Electric Pills cure by restoring the nerve centers. The pills are made for this very purpose and are different from any other Nerve or blood Remedy. Give them a trial. They will positively restore you to perfect health and give a buoyant spirit with nerves of steel and a happy disposition. Dr. Halleck's Electric Pills thoroughly tested for past 50 years. They are perfectly harmless and can be taken in safety by the most delicate.

Sold at stores or sent from laboratory, sealed, $1 per box: 6 boxes, sufficient to cure most obstinate cases $5.

Wm. P. Grace, 14 Market Square, Portsmouth, N. H.

Circular sent, sealed, free HALLOCK DRUG CO., 110 Court St., Boston, Mass.

—THE—

FRANK JONES BREWING CO

OF PORTSMOUTH N. H.,

Have just completed a new system for bottling the

-OLD INDIA-
-PALE ALE-

Directions:—One small glass full four times a day, before eating and going to bed.

It is bright and sparkling and has a nice creamy taste, and is prescribed by the doctors generally as a sedative for nervous people. There are but few medicines equal to this ale. Many people who are wakeful find that a glass taken at night secures them a continuing and refreshing sleep. As a tonic for ladies and invalids it has no equal.

It is a food as well as a medicine. It is bottled by the Newfields Bottling Co. only.

☞It is put up in cases of two dozen pints.

For further particulars write to the

Newfields Bottling Co.

NEWFIELDS, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH POST OFFICE.

MAILS ARRIVE.

From
New York, West and South, 10:00 a. m., 5:00, 5:30, 6:30 p. m.
Boston, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:40, 9:00 p. m.
Boston and way stations, 10:00 a. m., 5:30, 9:00 p. m.
All points East, 7:30 a. m., 3:00, 9:00 p. m.
Portland and way stations, 7:30, 11:00 a. m., 3:00, 5:30, 9:00 p. m.
Concord and points North, 10:30 a. m., 1:00, 6:30 p. m.
Concord and way stations, 10:30 a. m., 6 p. m.
North Conway and way stations, 11:00 a. m.
Sanbornville, 8:30, 11:00 a. m., 6:30 p. m.
White Mountains, 7:30, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 6:30, 9:00 p. m.
Dover, 7:30, 11:00 a. m., 5:30, 6:30, 9:00 p. m.
Newcastle, 9:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.
Newington, 9:30 a. m.
Kittery and York, 11:00 a. m., 6:00 p. m.
Eliot, 11:00 a. m., 3:00 p. m.
Sundays, 11:00 a. m.

MAILS CLOSE.

For
Boston, West and South, 7:45, 10.25 a. m., 4:55, 6:50 p. m.
Boston and way stations, 10.25 a. m., 1:50, 6:50 p. m.
All points East, 9:25 a. m., 1:50, 7:00 p. m.
Portland and way stations, 9:25 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 7:00 p. m.
Concord and points North, 8:00, 9:25 a. m., 12:50, 4:55, 6:50 p. m.
Manchester and way stations, 8:00, 12:20 a. m., 4:55 p. m.
North Conway and way stations, 9:25 a. m.
Sanbornville, 9:25 10:25 a. m., 5:00 p. m.
White Mountains, 8:00, 9:25, 10:25 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 7:00 p. m.
Dover, 9:25 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 7:00 p. m.
Newcastle, 10:30 a. m., 4:15 p. m.
Newington, 10:25 a. m.
Kittery and York, 10:25 a. m., 5:25 p. m.
Eliot, 9:25 a. m., 5:00 p. m.
Sundays, 4:00 p. m.

Registered mail closes one-half hour earlier than ordinary mail.

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BOSTON & MAINE R.R

EASTERN DIVISION

Winter Arrangement, Oct. 2, 1899.

Trains Leave Portsmouth

FOR BOSTON, 3.50, 7.20, 8.15, 10.53, a. m., 2.21, 5.00, 7.28 p. m. Sundays 3.50, 8.00 a. m., 2.21, 5.00 p. m.

FOR PORTLAND, 9.55, 10.45 a. m., 2.45 8.50, 9.20 p. m. Sundays, 10.45 a. m., 8.55, p. m.*

FOR OLD ORCHARD AND PORTLAND 9.55 a. m., 2.45, 5.22 p. m. Sundays 8.00, a. m.

FOR NORTH CONWAY, 9.55, a. m., 2.45 p. m.

FOR SOMERSWORTH, 4.50, 9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 2.45 5.30 p. m.

FOR ROCHESTER, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 2.45 5.30 p. m.

FOR DOVER, 4.50, 9.45 a. m., 12.20, 2.40, 5.22, 8.52 p. m. Sundays, 8.00, 10.48 a. m., 8.57 p. m.

FOR NORTH HAMPTON AND HAMPTON 7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sundays 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth.

LEAVE BOSTON, 7.30, 9.00, 10.10 a. m., 12.30, 3.30, 4.45, 7.00 7.45 p. m. Sundays, 4.30, 8.20, 9.00 a. m., 6.40 7.00, p. m.

LEAVE PORTLAND, 2.00, 9.00 a. m., 12.45, 6.00 p. m. Sundays, 2.00 a. m., 12.45 p. m.

LEAVE NORTH CONWAY, 7.25, a. m. 4.15 p. m.

LEAVE ROCHESTER, 7.19, 9.47 a. m. 3.50, 6.25 p. m. Sundays, 7.00 a. m.

LEAVE SOMERSWORTH, 6.35, 7.32, 10.01 a. m., 4.05, 6.38 p. m.

LEAVE DOVER, 6.50, 10.24 a. m. 1.40, 4.30, 6.35, 9.20 p. m. Sundays, 7.37 a. m., 9.25 p. m.

LEAVE HAMPTON, 9.22, 11.53 a. m 2.13, 4.59, 6.16 p. m. Sundays, 6.26, 10.06 a. m., 8.09 p. m.

LEAVE NORTH HAMPTON, 9.28, 11.5 a. m., 2.19, 5.05, 6.21 p. m. Sundays, 6.30, 10.12 a. m., 8.15 p. m.

LEAVE GREENLAND, 9.35 a. m. 12.05 2.25, 5.11, 6.27 p. m. Sundays, 6.35, 10.18 a. m., 8.20 p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

PORTSMOUTH BRANCH.

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:—

Portsmouth, 8.30 a. m., 12.45, 5.35 p. m
Greenland Village 8.39 a. m., 12.54 5.33 p. m.
Rockingham Junction, 9.07 a. m. 1.07 5.55 p. m.
Epping, 9.22 a. m., 1.21, 6.08 p. m.
Raymond, 9.32 a. m., 1.32, 6.18 p. m.

Returning leave
Concord, 7.45, 10.25 a. m., 3.30 p. m.
Manchester, 8.30, 11.10 a. m., 4.20 p. m.
Raymond, 9.10, 11.48 a. m., 5.02 p. m.
Epping, 9.22 a. m., 12.00 m., 5.15 p. m.
Rockingham Junction, 9.47 a. m., 12.17, 5.53 p. m.
Greenland Village, 10.01 a. m., 12.29, 6.06 p. m.

☞Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster; St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt.; Montreal and the west.

☞Information given, through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the station.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

GOVERNMENT FERRY

TIME TABLE.

Leave Navy yard—8:00*, 8:20, 8:40, 9:15, 10:00, 11:45 p. m. 1:45, 2:05, 3:00, 4:00 4:45, 5:15, 7:30 p. m. (Wednesdays and Saturdays,); Sundays, 9:45, 10.15 a. m., 12:10, 12:20 p. m. Holidays 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m.

Leave Portsmouth—8:10*, 8:30, 8:50, 9:00 a. m., 12:15, 1:50, 2:15, 3:30, 4:20, 5:00, 10.00 p m., (Wednesdays and Saturdays.) Sundays, 8:05, 10.00 a. m., 12:00 m., 12:30 12:45 p. m. Holidays, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:30 p. m.

*From May until October.

Portsmouth, Kittery and York Street Railway.

SPRING TIME TABLE.

In Effect April 22, 1900.

Until further notice cars will run as follows:

Leave Ferry Landing, Kittery, for York Beach—7 00, 8 00, 9 00, 10 00, 11 00, a. m., 12 00 m; 1 00, 2 00, 3 00, 4 00, 5 00, 6 00, 7 00, 8 00, 9 00, 10 00 p m

For Sea Point—6 30, 7 30, 8 30, 9 30, 10 30, 11 30 a m; 12 30, 1 30, 2 30, 3 30, 4 30, 5 30, 6 30, 7 30, 8 30, 9 30, 11 00 p m.

Leave York Beach for Portsmouth—5 45, 6 30, 7 30, 8 30, 9 30, 10 30, 11 30 a m; 12 30, 1 30, 2 30, 3 30, 4 30, 5 30, 6 30, 7 30, 8 30, 9 30 p m.

For Kittery only, 10 30.

The ferry steamer leaves the Spring market landing every half hour from 6 50 a m to 10 50 p m, making close connections with cars scheduled to leave ferry landing, Kittery, leaving ten minutes before the even hour and half hour.

Sunday time same as on week days, except that the first car leaves ferry landing, Kittery, at 8 00 a m and York Beach at 7 30 a m.

For special and extra cars address

W. G. MELOON, Gen. Manager.

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PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Mention this paper. Madison Park, PHILA., PA.

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Already the stock is arriving and we are daily selling to ladies who are looking for first choice.

We have a custom tailoring department this season and would be glad to show you now through both departments.

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Nowadays....

Not only must have a complete knowledge of drugs, but to sell pure drugs he must know their adulterations; he must know just what to look for. We have that knowledge. We sell pure drugs and are careful.

Goodwin E. Philbrick,

Franklin Block,

Portsmouth, N. H.

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now, and we have the finest stock of handsome wall papers, that range in price from 15 cents to $5 per roll, suitable for any room, and of exquisite colorings and artistic patterns. Only expert workmen are employed by us, and our prices for first-class work is as reasonable as our wall papers.

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S. GRYZMISH, MFG.

Pure Havana.

THE HERALD.

MONDAY, APRIL 30. 1900.

CITY BRIEFS

Tomorrow will be Arbor day.

Repertoire at Music hall all this week.

The trolley cars were well filled on Sunday.

Capt. Bert Downs has launched his yacht Atlas.

The schooner Flying Eagle is ready for the season.

The wheel of the steamer Columbia is being repaired.

Company B will be officially inspected Tuesday evening.

William Fowler put his launch Ollie in the water on Saturday.

The Lester L. is expected back from Boston today or tomorrow.

The tug Iva towed a barge of coal up to Newmarket on Saturday.

The last of the games in the basket ball league have been played.

Harry Mowe and Archie Jenness will play pool at the Eagle tonight.

The number of cutters at the shoe factory was increased on Saturday.

The Appledore house at the Shoals will open for the season on June 25th.

All the games in the local baseball league will be played at the bicycle park.

Conner, photographer studio, (formerly Nickerson's,) No. 1 Congress street.

Rev. T. W. Brown of Melrose, Mass., preached at the Unitarian church on Sunday.

The schooner Estella has been taken off the flats near the Portsmouth bridge, to be caulked.

The tug Mathes took two barges up the river to Eliot on Saturday, to be loaded for Boston.

The Boston & Maine has commenced laying the new heavy steel rails between this city and Salisbury.

So large was the travel by trolley to Rye on Sunday that an extra car had to be run in the afternoon.

The Mystic now makes two extra trips a day to accommodate the workmen on the new dry dock.

Oscar Laighton came down from Boston on Saturday and went out to the Shoals in the Sam Adams.

A consignment of pipe for the York water works arrived here on Saturday and will be carted over today.

Rubber heels become very popular and John G. Mott is fitting out the local public with an excellent article

Frank Staples of Eliot has built a naptha launch for Harry Stackpole and is at work on another for Waldo Hanscom.

The last week of repertoire of the season will be offered the theatre-goers this week. The company is an excellent one.

The last dance of the season will probably be the invitation party of the Whist and Dancing club on the evening of May 10th.

You can get the Munn Envelope at the *Herald* office, all printed, at the same price as the old style. Call and inspect sample.

Lots of money made on New York Stock Exchange with $30. Send for particulars. ARCHIBALD AINSLIE, 34 Broadway, New York.

The May party and ball of the General Gilman Marston command at Philbrick hall tomorrow evening will be very largely attended.

The streets were littered with all sorts of waste paper again on Sunday, much to the discomfort of people walking and in teams, alike.

Quite a number of people went down to the wharf where Capt. Hand's nobby tug Savage is tied up, on Sunday, and looked the vessel over admirably.

Miss Harvey, a returned missionary from India, spoke at the Methodist church on Sunday morning and a collection was taken for the famine sufferers.

THE APPETITE OF A GOAT.

Is envied by all poor dyspeptics whose Stomach and Liver are out of order. All such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills, the wonderful Stomach and Liver Remedy, gives a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25c. at Globe Grocery Co.

SAPHO COMING.

William A. Brady, who has given New England some of the strongest theatrical attractions, has sent out a strong company with Sapho and the Nether sole version. It is crowding the theatres and giving complete satisfaction.

Gallery tickets for U. V. U. ball now on sale at Boardman & Norton's, Grace's and Philbrick's drug stores. Tickets 25 cents each.

A PRINTER MISSING

Speculation Concerning Whereabouts Of Daniel J. Buckley.

There is considerable speculation concerning the whereabouts of Daniel J Buckley, the well known printer. He has not been seen since about one o'clock on Sunday morning, April 22, when a companion left him at the corner of State and Water streets, supposing that he was going home. Buckley, however, did not go home, nor was he there at all last week. The police have been trying to locate him for a number of days, in response to the wishes of his parents. The supposition that Buckley might have fallen into one of the docks at the South end led to the dragging of the waters around Caswell's and Newton's wharves on Sunday, by two fishermen with trawls. Nothing came of it, however.

A man named Timmings, employed at the Jones Brewery, who has a brother in Dover, was told by his brother on Sunday that the latter saw Buckley in Dover last Thursday as he got off a train in that city.

Mr. Timmings, the Dover man, says he is well acquainted with Buckley and and does not think he is mistakened. Buckley is said to have had on his old clothes and Mr. Timmings was of the impression at the time that Buckley was working at some office in Dover.

POLICE COURT.

Henry Barrett, Vagrant, Sent Up For a Term of Six Months.

Henry Barrett, a vagrant, was the only person to appear in police court at the Monday morning session. He pleaned guilty to the complaint against him, that of being a tramp. Judge Emery gave him a term of six months at Brentwood and costs.

Mishale McDermont, a deserter from the Brentwood institution, was arrested by the police on Sunday and will be taken back to Brentwood to serve out his unexpired term.

CHURCH NOTES.

Rev. D. C. Louckes of the First Christian church at Kittery Point occupied the pulpit of the Second Christian church Sunday forenoon as the pastor, Rev. E. C. Hall, was absent from the town.

Riverside Lodge of Odd Fellows of Kittery attended special services at the Second Methodist church on Sunday morning by invitation of the pastor. A sermon appropriate to the founding of Odd Fellowship was preached and was received with a great deal of satisfaction by the members of the lodge.

The subject of Rev. Clarence M. Seamons, pastor of the Advent Christian church, on Sunday afternoon was "The Three Unclean Spirits Seen Today in Fulfilled Prophecy." In the evening there was the usual Gospel service and praise selections.

The directors of the Young Men's Christian Association have a meeting this evening to take action on the resignation of Secretary F. W. Teague.

Rev. Thomas W. Brown of Melrose, Mass., preached at the Unitarian church on Sunday morning and his hearers listened to an eloquent sermon.

OBITUARY.

Sergeant Frederick Coleman.

Sergeant Frederick Coleman of the United States marine corps died at the navy yard about six o'clock on Sunday evening, aged seventy-one years. He had been ill but six days. He would have been in the service thirty years next November. Sergeant Coleman belonged in Annapolis, Md., but had been at this station since the opening of the Spanish-American war. He had charge of the clothing equipment at the barracks. He was very popular among his mates in the service. A wife survives him.

MAKING IMPROVEMENTS AT HAMPTON.

President Lovell of the Exeter and Amesbury street railroad is a hustler, and he is making his road the best in every way. He was met by the *Herald* man on Sunday and said he had just arranged to double track his road from Whittier's hotel, Hampton, quite a distance towards the beach. He has had a new hotel built adjoining the mammoth pavilion at the beach and will put in a one thousand feet siding there. On Sunday the cars on his line were crowded.

COMBINE WITH STATE FAIR.

The New Hampshire State Grange Fair association has voted to hold no fair this year, but instead to recommend to the Patrons of Husbandry of the state that they co operate in the State Fair to be held at Concord Sept. 4 7, inclusive. This action is taken in view of the fact that the Concord Fair management will give $800 in premiums to be competed for members of the Grange exclusively, in addition to those which will be open to the world, and which will be extremely liberal

PERSONALS

H. P. Kent passed Sunday in Hampton.

G. Fred Breed is very ill with the grip.

James Haugh passed Sunday in Hampton.

George W. Tasker is to remove to Milton, N. H.

Fred Rounds of Portland was in this city on Saturday.

Fred C. Huntress of Boston passed Sunday in this city.

Mrs. Mary Billings is quite ill at her home on Daniel street.

Hon. Charles P. Berry has returned from a trip to Colorado.

James Armstrong of Center Barnstead was in the city on Sunday.

Miss Violet Norton of Boston is the guest of friends in this city.

George B. French remains very ill at his residence on State street.

Joseph Haley will have charge of the stage at the Shoals this season.

James Hartwell of St. Louis, formerly of this city, passed Sunday here.

Col. Michael Crowley of the Boston Law school was in town on Saturday.

Mrs. Thomas Mulcahey and son Vincent will visit relatives in Lynn, Mass., this week.

Harry Palfrey went to Boston on Sunday to visit his brother, Robert, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. George Shapleigh of Dover were the guests of relatives in town on Sunday.

Samuel Kingsbury entertained about a score of his friends at his farm in Eliot, over Sunday.

Hon. E. H. Winchester and wife have returned from San Francisco where they passed the winter.

Mrs. James R. Connell and her sister, Miss Hanscom, will arrive home tonight from a trip through the south.

Miss Harriett Sanborn of Newfields returned home on Saturday, after a visit with west end friends in this city.

Secretary and Mrs. F. W. Teague will be tendered a farewell reception at the Y. M. C. A. rooms this evening.

Miss Susie Lyons of Craftsbury, Vt., has returned home after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Dutton of Union street.

The hosts of friends of Mrs. Joseph O. Hobbs of North Hampton will be pained to learn that she was very low on Sunday.

Mrs. James E. Cann of Harrisburg, Pa., wife of Paymaster Cann, U. S. N., has joined her husband in this city and is at the Rockingham.

Mrs. Hatch of Washington, D. C., mother of Lieut. Charles S. Hatch, U. S. N., now at Manila, is visiting Miss Maude Emery of Maplewood avenue.

The members of the Methodist parish will tender a reception to their new pastor, Rev. Thomas Whiteside, and wife, at the parsonage on Court street this evening.

William Pinkham, formerly a conductor on the Portsmouth Electric railway, has secured a position in Newburyport and will remove his family to that city today.

William Anderson has given up his position as motorman on the Portsmouth Electric railway and will take up his residence with his father on the latter's farm in Kittery.

The members of Company B who attended the funeral of Arthur W. Chambers at Claremont on Sunday were Capt. Horace Peverly, Sergeant Chester Wheeler, Sergeant Harry Falconer, Corporal Hoyt and Musician Crompton.

OBSEQUIES.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Stack was held at the Church of the Immaculate Conception at one o'clock on Sunday afternoon. Rev. Fr. O'Callaghan officiated. Among the floral tributes were the following: basket, from the Kearsarge fire engine company; flat bouquet of lilies from the former board of fire engineers; and bouquets from Mrs. James Ward and John Flanagan. The interment was at the Plains, under the direction of Undertaker Miskell.

At the family residence on Court street at three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, occurred the funeral of Titus Salter Tredick, the officiating clergyman being Rev. Henry Emerson Hovey, rector of St. John's Episcopal church. The services were conducted in the presence of a large assembly of the relatives and friends of the deceased and the family. The last resting place is in Harmony Grove and the pall bearers were Frederick M. Sise, Hon. J. S. H. Frink; Mr. Irvin, Dr. James R. May, Dr. A. C. Heffenger and James R. Stanwood. The funeral arrangements were in charge of Undertaker O. W. Ham.

Mrs Tredick was accompanied to this city by the following, who were present at the services: Mrs. Jacob Wendall, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wendall, Sr., Dr. and Mrs. William Irving, Mrs Edward S. Barley, all of New York; Col. and Mrs. Whipple, Mr. Bennett Wendall, Mr. and Mrs. Allen McLane of Boston.

BASE BALL.

Piscataquas Win The Opening Game In The Local League.

The first scheduled game in the Portsmouth base ball league was played at the bicycle park on Saturday afternoon, before a considerable crowd. The High school team went down before the Piscataqua Athletic club's representatives, by the rather loose score of twenty four to six. There was some very good individual playing, however, on both sides For the winners, the features were Clark's catch work behind the bat (notably his throwing to second), the pitching and stick work of Powers, and a brilliant catch by Kehoe in right field. Brown caught an excellent game for the High schools and Bennett duplicated Kehoe's catch, out in center. A couple of double plays served to enliven the contest. The score:

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	P.O	A.	E.
Powers, p,	5	6	3	8	1	6	0
Clark, c,	7	1	3	3	6	8	2
O'Neil, 1b,	6	2	1	1	11	1	0
Reagan, cf,	6	3	1	1	1	0	0
Micott, ss,	7	1	1	2	1	0	0
Kehoe, rf,	6	1	1	3	1	1	0
Grenier, lf,	6	2	1	1	1	0	0
Lane, 3b,	6	2	3	5	1	1	1
Leary, 2b,	4	3	1	1	4	1	2
Total,	53	24	15	25	27	18	5

P. H. S.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Cook, 2b,	3	0	0	0	3	1	1
Newick, lf, 2b,	4	0	1	1	1	0	2
Page, ss,	4	0	1	2	2	3	3
Smart, 3b,	3	1	0	0	3	4	3
Brown, c,	4	2	2	3	6	1	0
Gardner, p, 1b	4	2	1	1	3	6	1
Bennett, cf,	4	1	2	3	1	0	0
Harding, 1b, p,	3	0	0	0	7	2	2
Washburn, rf, lf,	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jackson, rf,	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total,	33	6	7	10	27	17	13

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Piscataqua	2	4	4	0	2	1	0	6	5	- 24
P. H. S.	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	— 6

Two-base hits—Micott, Page, Brown, Bennett, Three-base hits—Powers, Kehoe, Lane Home run—Powers. Hit by pitched ball—Leary 2, O'Neil, Cook. Base on balls—By Powers 2, by Gardner 5. Double plays—Kehoe and O'Neil; Brown, Smart and Harding. Struck out—Grenier, Micott, Leary, Cook 2, Page, Smart, Brown, Gardner, Harding, Washburn 2, Jackson. Passed balls—Brown 3. Time—Two hours, twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Chas. Tilley and William Mitchell.

BASKET BALL.

The League Wound Up By Two Games on Saturday Night.

The final games in the basket ball league were played at Peirce hall on Saturday evening. The attendance was good. The honors went to the Portsmouths and the Delapoons, who were victorious over the Kitterys and the Unities. Neither contest was notable, but the playing proved interesting throughout. The summary:

KITTERY.		PORTSMOUTH
J. Shaw	center	Sheppard
Paul	forward	Sanford
W. Shaw	forward	Kehoe
Stewart	back	Conner
Beane	back	Lovell

First half—Goals, Paul 2, W. Shaw 1, Sanford 4, Conner, 4, Sheppard 2; goal from foul, Sanford. Total, Portsmouth 21; Kittery 6.

Second half—Goals, Paul 1, W Shaw 1. Sheppard 4, Sanford 3, Kehoe 1; goal from foul, Sanford.

Final score, Portsmouth 38; Kittery 10.

DELAPOONS.		UNITY.
Bennett	center	Prime
Jackson	forward	George
Washburn	forward	Dearborn
Griffin	back	Sterling
Peyser	back	Grover

First half—Goals, Jackson 2, Sterling 1, George 1. Total, Delapoons 4; Unity 4

Second half—Goals, Bennett 3, Jackson 3, George 4; goal from foul, Bennett.

Final score, Delapoons 17; Unity 12.

RELIEVED OF HIS GRIPS.

A Stranger Steals Two Grips Belonging to Naval Officer.

Friday Paymaster James E. Cann, U. S. N., went to Boston to meet his wife and they left for this city on the Pullman and when they entered the car they carried two grips. The paymaster placed them in a seat and later a well-dressed stranger entered, excused himself to the lady who occupied the seat where the grips were, and said he would take them out of her way and he did so. The grips contained valuable papers, jewelry and other effects belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Cann, and the smooth-tongued stranger got away with them. Mr. Cann reported his loss to the railroad officials and they notified the police and an effort is being made to capture him. This is not the first case of this kind that has been reported during the past few months.

MONONGAHELA BEING TOWED.

The big tug Potomac is towing the U. S. T. S. Monongahela from Hampton Roads to New York where she will leave many of her apprentices.

"Now good digestion waits on appetite, and health on both." If it doesn't, try Burdock Blood Bitters.

ELECTRIC RAILROAD EXTENSION

One should take a trip from this city to Hampton in order to appreciate what is being done on the electric railroad extension. The road has been pushed beyond the realization of our citizens and unless all signs fail it will be in full operation by June 10th. An immense amount of money is being expended by the railroad in purchasing land and in the erection of safe bridges and abutments and the line is to have the longest and heaviest rails of any road in New England. It will be without exception the speediest electric line in these parts.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

The Monongahela should reach here by Sunday next.

The marines are soon to go into camp at Eliot for target practice.

The U. S. torpedo boat Craven will be hauled into the Franklin ship house on Tuesday.

A master of yard tugs is now a necessity here and then the Piscataqua should be commissioned.

Three sets of cooperage were shipped from the yard on Saturday and orders received to build three new sets.

Naval Constructor J. G. Tawresey, U. S. N., has been elected a member of the English order of naval architects.

LADIES NIGHT.

Rev. George E. Hall will give his lecture on Egypt on Monday evening, May 7, before the John Langdon club at the North church chapel. His description of his recent trips from Alexandria to Philae will be illustrated with 150 lantern slide views, including many scenes caught by the lecturer's camera.

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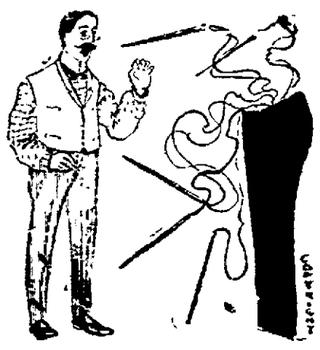

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